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Foreign Missionary Intelligence.

TRACTS FROM THE APPENDIX TO THE RE-PORT OF THE SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

KARASS-Russia.

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ription of the Missionary Colony and Lands. "The village of Karass is situate about forty ats west of the confluence of the Kuma and ad-kuma, and thirty-five from Georghievsk, the rument-town, and capital of the province. a the Kuma, below Naiman village, it is disat ten or twelve versts, and from the Pod-kuma, ite the Berelik, about pine. Its distance on the bottom of Beshtau, which is beautifully noded nearly to the top, is estimated at three ints: and following the circuitous path which it convenient to take in ascending the mountain. will be about as many more to its summit. "The principal street in the village is nearly a stin length, from east to west, and is crossed

right angles by another street near the middle The high street is watered from end to end a rivulet which, though useful, cannot, in its all expense, however, a double row of trees ight be planted on each side of it; and, as the rest is spacious, room would still be left for a d between the trees and the houses; in which se, the appearance of the whole, on a cursory sw, would bear a resemblance to the shady alks with which some of the streets in St. Petersing are adorned. The dwelling-houses and othbuildings are of wood; a few old ones except-which are of wattles. Of these, the Missionweek in all respects the best; though in a restable country town or village in our native ad it would of course figure in a subordinate rank. "The quantity of arable land lately measured for the settlement, by order of the government, 2500 dessatines, which, allowing three acres to lessatine, is upwards of 7000 acres, exclusive of hundred dessatines overgrown with reeds, wood, &c. which, in Scotland, would soon almost all of it compelled to yield to the ugh. The lands are nearly 34 versts in cirrence; and the marches are well marked twith posts stamped with the imperial eagle at productive in natural grass, which grows up great height, with a luxuriance unknown in . In winter, and more generally in spring, set fire to the long grass that has not been lown in hay-time. This operation makes the down in hay-time. crop more tender, and the climate more healthan if the grass and weeds were allowed to and rot on the surface of the ground. With village, there is not an enclosure in the whole my; & if the exception be extended to sheepes, &c. the same remark applies to the whole ct of country between Caucasus and the Volga. The soil of the lands and adjacent neighborodis a rich black loam, which, when well wa-td, is remarkably productive in all kinds of in; though as the German colonists find the re of tobacco, &c. more profitable, the proture of tobacco, &c. more prontable, the pro-tion of ground appropriated to the raising of his but small. As a whole, the colonial lands exceedingly well watered by a great many ent springs, not to speak of several rivulets hich wind from the mountains of Caucasus, by in village to the Kuma. Mr. Paterson has ming orchard; and besides it and Mr. Galmy's, which, though not so far advanced, is fring well, there are several others in the vilclive, as to constitute the principal means port to its proprietor and family. Great ies of first-rate cabbages, too, are raised by mans, which when taken to the market in lievsk, or to the village at the hot mineral bring a high price. The remark is equalcable to the potatoes raised in the colony, are of a superior quality to any that I have

The temperature of the atmosphere is in gemuch more equable than at Astrachan mometer does not rise so high in summer does it sink so low in winter; and what pear strange, the temperature is still more in the valleys of the snow mountains. rinter, (1818-19,) when the thermometer 17 degrees of Reaumur in the colony, the among the mountains were not frozen, and falleys were green all the winter through. mer heats, too, are less oppressive. from all accounts, the climate in these valbes not materially differ from that of the valmong the hills of our native country. The triking characteristic of a Karass winter, as in about the beginning of December 1819, strong rind that lodged on the branches of nes, in the form of minute icicles, in such ies as to weigh them to the ground, or lem. Its appearance is picturesque, and ic in a high degree; but its effect, partiin the orchards, destructive. Nor are large roof against its overwhelming power. en the massy branches of some of them own with a crash, in a dead calm, merely reight of the rind. When it is atrong, fl country is overhung, sometimes for many we days, by a thick fog. But no sooner fog begin to be dispersed by the beams of n, than the minute icicles gradually lose old, and drop to the ground, when the unanches resume their former condition."

et with in Russia.

PACTORY

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lan Traditions respecting the End of the

World. Rev. Henry Grey, in moving one of the reat the Public Annual Meeting, at which oft was read, among other interesting incommunicated some peouliarly remarin Europe and the western parts of Asia, had received from a gentleman who had se quarters. The gentleman express-Grey, his surprise at the accounts given memoirs of the Rev. Henry Martyn, rethe religious discussions into which he mitted to enter with the Mahommedans in no such discussions being allowed in Eu-Turkey. There a widely circulated opinprevails, founded on tradition, that the dan religion is to be everthrown by the in; and that the disciples of Islam are to dily driven out of Europe; subsequently pelled from Asia Minor; and at last to age in Damascus, where they are to suffer overthrown, and perish :- upon which of the world will come. The impression, dby sach reports, according to this gentless strong, that many Mahommedans in ple will not bury the bodies of their on European ground, but convey them to te coast of Asia; while some of the more make Damascus their sepulchre. This in no small degree with what is stated ort from Karass, and tends to shew ferebodings of discomfiture are probaextensively circulated in Mahommedan

Nor is it unimportant to add, that several of the circumstances just alluded to, as well as those stated in the Report, are considered by Mahommedans in general as presages of the approach of the resurrection and final judgment. Of these events the Koran itself does not specifically mention any distinguishing signs, though it repeatedly alludes to them. Tradition, however, abundantly makes an for this defect in their record head, pointing out up for this defect in their sacred book, pointing out no fewer than eight less, & seventeen greater signs of their approach. Among these are, decay of faith, i. e. of attachment to Mahammedism;—tumults and seditions;—a war with the Turks; the sun's rising in the west, which some imagine it originally did;—war with the Greeks, and the taking of Constantinople by the Jews:—the coming of Antichrist, whom they call Masih al Dajeel, i. e. the false or lying Christ, or simply al Dajeel ;-the descent of Jesus on earth, who they imagine is first to appear near Damascus, when the people are returning from the capture of Con-stantinople;—war with the Jews; an eclipse of the moon: or according to what Mohammed him-self is reported to have said, three eclipses of that luminary, one of which will be seen in the east, another in the west, and the third in Arabia, &c. See SALE's Koran. Prelim. Disc. 4.

State of the Calmuses in the vicinity of Astrachan. Among the many remarkable occurrences, in this eventful period, which must attract the notice of every attentive observer, there is one that has lately taken place among the Calmucks, in the Kashot Horde, which nomadizes on the left bank of the Volga, which we trust will not be altoge-ther uninteresting to those who are convinced that an invisible agency directs all the movements that take place among the sons of men. Tumen, the reigning prince in this horde, is raised considerably above his untutored subjects, not only by birth but likewise by his knowledge of men and manners, acquired in the French war, where he witnessed a variety of scenes and circumstances, all on their part calculated to expand the mind and views, not only of a diligent, but even of a slight observer. This prince had enough penetration to observe that so great a number of priests among such a handful of people, were not only superfluous, but injurious to his own interests, as he could not draw from them any emolument; and moreover, as many of them were exceedingly profligate, and lived very different from the doctrines which they professed to teach, he resolved on turning many of them out of office. The number of priests in the horde, (consisting according to the census, of a thousand Kibitkies) was no less than 800, which the prince has determined to reduce to 250 -still not an inconsiderable number for the families of a thousand Kibitkies. We must keep in mind, however, that it is difficult to obtain a fair statement of the number of the inhabitants of these desarts, as they have an interest in concealing it: & the fraud is not easily discovered, as they are often scattered, & change their habitation according to their convenience. The lama, or chief priest tod, who, so far as religion is concerned, claims ascendancy over the prince himself, in some of their differences, boasted immoderately of his royal de-scent, which having offended the prince, he was ejected from his office; nor has any one as yet been elected in his stead. The prince has already begun to put his determination into execution, by ejecting some of the most profigate of the priests; and the expulsion of the rest is expected to follow, provided no unforeseen hindrauce come in the way."-Letter from Astrachan, 1st Decem-

Jews in the Kumak country-Russia.

ber, 1819.

" In the town of Endery, a day's journey from Kitzliar, on the river Aktash, and under the pro-teotion of Kara Mirza, 300 families; about two day's journey from Kitzliar, in the town of Terghi or Tarqhu, under the protection of Shoukal Bey, 100 families; and three days journey from Kitzliar, in the town of Parshli, on the river Derwak, and under the protection of Ousmi, 400 families They speak the Persian language in these families, but have no books whatever except in Hebrew; nor do they know any alphabet but the Hebrew. They have different books among them, such as prayer-books, the Talmud, &c. but very few copies of the Old Testament; and, indeed books of all kinds are so scarce among them, that one has sometimes to serve fifteen, twenty, and at times even thirty persons. They appear to be entirely ignorant of the New Testament. They, said that they would read it if they had it in the Hebrew language."

The statement which the Missionaries give of the Jewish families in the neighborhood of Derbent, who live among the Kaitak and Shirwan Tartars, as obtained from some of themselves, is this: "In the city of Derbent are 50 Jewish hous es; in Moghat, a village about three hours journe from Derbent, are 20; in Mamedi, 20; in Maragha, 10; in Kushni, 15; in Jevach, 50; in Kartchaka, 150; in Pader, 20; in Nugdie, 50; and in Mengelis, 30. All these are within three days journey of Derbent, and most of them within one. town of Cuba dwell 400 Jewish families in the city of Shamacha, the capital of Shirwan, about two days journey from Cuba, dwell 100 fa-milies; and in Sheka there are about 66.

"The above-mentioned Jewish families, cannot properly be said to be settlers, but sojourners in these places: and live in this scattered way thro' the towns and villages, as they find it most convenient for their trade. They generally speak the language of the people among whom they live. They say, however, that the majority of them speak likewise a dialect of the Persic, which had een, it appears, at a former period, their verna cular tongue. Although they are Jews by religion as well as by extraction, their ideas about religion in many respects, coincide very much with their Mohammedan landlords and neighbors. Indeed. the Mohammedans and Jews appear to have been much more indebted to each other for a great ma ny of the superstitious & nonsensical stories which ny of the superstitions & nonsensical stories which go among them, under the name of traditions, than is generally supposed. They are exceedingly fond of these fables, and store their minds with them with as much, if not more diligence, than the pious part of Christians store their memories with the presidue traths of the invarient section. with the precious truths of the inspired volume.

From a late London paper. THE CAUSE OF THE GREEKS, AND THE GREEK CONSTITUTION.

The following extract of a letter from Greece contains important, and we are assured authentic information, containing the views and proceedings of the Greeks, relative to the establishment of a

of the Greeks, relative to the establishment of a constitutional government:—

"Phave before me the constitutional act of Greece, which I shall transmit to you by the first opportunity. The copy which has been received is duly attested, and bears all the marks of a certain anthenticity. It begins—"In the name of the most Holy Trinity, one and indivisible. The Greek nation, which groaned under the abominable yoke of the Turks, being no longer able to

articles. It is too long for a regular analysis, but a few of the leading arrangements of it are as follows:—Christianity, agreeably to the rites and doctrines of the orthodox church of the East, is declared to be the religion of the State; yet every Greek citizen who may belong to any other sect of Christians enjoys the same political rights; those who believe not in Jesus Christ can only enjoy civil rights. The state guarantees to them, besides the existence, the honor, the property, and the free exercise of their worship. There are three powers—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. The number of the members of the legislative body is not fixed, as the definitive law of election has not yet been promulgated.— The Legislators are elected only for a year. They will choose from among themselves their President and Vice President. The representatives of the nation must be citizens, and be at least 30 years of age. The executive body is composed of five members, chosen from the legislative body by an assembly formed for this purpose agreeably to a special and particular law. This Pentarchy has also a president and vice president chosen from among the five members which compose it. It is this last body which nominates the ministers, or the number eight, for as many departments .-The prime Minister is entitled, Chief Secretary of State, and is charged with the department of for-eign affairs. The indicial body is independent of the other two. The constituent assembly was dissolved immediately after it had accomplished the purpose for which it had been convened. M. Marrocordato presided. It appears also that this same assembly has chosen the Pentarchy, of which the presidency has been confided to Marrocordato. M. Negri has been charged with the functions of Secretary of State having the department of foreign affairs. The executive body has alrea-dy decreed a loan of 7,000,000 piasters, bearing an interest of 8 per cent. The actions of this loan shall be put into circulation, and even be preferred to specie in the sales of national property. The assembly has also published a proclamation, in which it invites the Greek nation to voluntary gifts and patriotic offers, and gives the assurance that they will be accepted with mankfulness, and that the names of the renerous donors will be in-serted in a register, in order to perpetuate their memory. There are also particular and local constitutions for the principal divisions which form the Greek State. At present there are only four provinces—the Peloponnesus, Western Greece, Eastern Greece, and the Islands of the Archipela-Eastern Greece, and the islands of the Archipela-go. Each has its particular congress; of the first, Prince Y psilanti is President; of the second, Mar-rocordato; of the third, M. Negri; and of the fourth, one of the principal inhabitants of the isl-and of Hydra. These will be formed other prov-inces, as the other parts of Greece free themselves from the Turkish yoke; they will also have their congresses, or local senates, acting in concert by their deputies with the general congress, for the promoting the general interest. Of all their local onstitutions that of the Peloponnesus appear the least regular and least liberal, as it is always the ancient primates who (without being elected by the communes) choose the deputies, and send them to the general congress.

There is also an Areopagus in each of the great provinces, for the administration of civil justice. The national Congress sits this year at Corinth, and remain in permanent session all this first year.

Domestic Missionary Intelligence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIFTH REPORT OF THE (NEW-YORK) UNITED FOREIGN MISSIONARY

SOCIETY-MAY, 1822. Station of the Union Mission.

The station occupied by this family is about wenty-five miles from the principal Osage village. It is situated on the West Bank of Grand River, bout twenty-five miles North of its entrance in to the Arkansaw, and about seven hundred mile above the junction of the Arkansaw and the Mis sissippi. The buildings are erected on a mode rate eminence, about one mile from the River, & qually distant from a valuable saline, at which considerable quantity of salt is annually manuactured for the supply of the settlements below The situation is pleasant, the soil rich, the face of the surrounding country diversified, and the air and climate generally more salubrious than n most places under the same latitude. tract of land ceded to the Mission by the Indian Chiefs, is bounded by Grand River on the North and East, and by the adjacent hills on the Wes and South; embracing a prairie of about four square miles in extent. As its name denotes, it is ncumbered with frees or shrubs, and is a once fit for the scythe or the plough. So far as fuel is concerned, the deficiency of timber is already supplied by the discovery of mineral coal.

Station of the Great Osage Mission.

The station thus located, is situated on th orth bank of the Marias de Cein, a branch of the Osage river, about six miles above its mouth, one nile from the United States' Factory, which was built during the last summer, and fifteen or twen-ty miles from the largest of the great Osage Villages. The permanent buildings will be erected on an eminence in view of the river, but sufficiently remote to furnish a spacious green in front. In the rear, there is an extensive and rich prairie. equally adapted for meadow or plough land. There are also, on the premises, and within a convenient distance, a good mill-seat, a spring of excellent water, and a sufficient supply of mineral coal, clay, lime-stone, and timber. The cheapness and convenience with which provisions of almost every kind can be procured from the banks of the Missouri, is an advantage, not more important than unexpected to the Mission. Indeed, all the accounts we have received, concur in representthe Station as peculiarly pleasant, and as com oming incomparably greater facilities for such an establishment, than could have been reasonably anticipated by the Board.

Having satisfactorily finished their conteact with the Indian Chiefs, the brethren proceeded to their various duties. Two were despatched to their various duties. Two were despatched to settlements on the Missouri, for the purchase of stock. Others were occupied in preparing to erect their buildings; in sutting and stacking hay; and in unloading the boats, and conveying their goods to the Station. On the 21st of August several of the family were seized with the ague and fever. On the 25th most of the goods, and the last of the family, were removed from the boats. The whole of the family were now lodged in tents; but their food was cooked, and their breakfast and dining table set in the open air. On

support the weight of a tyranny unexampled in the 5th of September, several more of the Brothers nefit of their more numerous Brethren at Catarauthe annals of the world, has at last resolved to and Sisters, and most of their hired men, were tashake it off, and proclaims to-day, by means of its legitimate representatives, assembled in national congress, in the presence of God and of men, its independence and political existence, &c. Given at Epidarius, 1st of January, 1822, first year of independence. independence." This constitution is called pro-nor a greater proportion of the family, were able, risional, and is divided into titles, chapters and at any one time, to administer to the comfort of the sick. At one period, twelve of the Sisters and eight of the Brethren were confined to their tents. For several weeks all improvements were relinquished, and from the 20th of September to the 10th of October, none were able to continue the daily Journal of the Mission. Not an individual of the company escaped the disease. Many were reduced to a state of great weakness and severe suffering, and two adults and four children, were cut down, and consigned to the fomb-Mrs. Mont-gomery and her infant, and the infant of Mrs Secley, in October—and Mr. Seeley, an infant of Mrs Belcher, and the youngest son of the Superintendent, in the secceeding month.

Neither the general sickness of the family, nor the number of deaths which occurred, is to be considered as an indication of the general unhealthfulness of the climate. Soon after their arrival, and before a single building was finished, they were visited, for a season, with heavy and almost incessant rains. Their tents were insufficient to prevent them from being continually wet, and frequently drenched. Under such circumstances, it is to be ascribed to the kind interposition of Providence, that so many have been pre-

erved to carry on the operations of the Mission. In the month of October, the prospects of the Family were dark and gloomy beyond description. Half of the Autumn had passed away; disease was raging; the destroying angel had al-ready commenced his conquests; and not a solitary hut was erected to protect the survivors from the frosts and tempests of the approaching winter. Such was the portentous cloud which hung around our Mission, when three strangers, directed by an unseen hand, arrived at the Station, on their way from the Arkansaw to St. Louis. On finding the Family in so afflicted a state, they volunteered their services for a week in attending to the sick, and in preparing materials for building. On the 19th of October, three days after the departure of the benevolent travellers, a number of workmen arrived from the settlements below. The first Cabin was rendered tenantable on the 24th of that month, and the whole, ten in number, each sixteen feet square, built of hewn logs, well floored, and with a good chimney, were finished and oc-cupied before the close of November. Having been thus comfortably housed, and baving received from Franklin, on the Missouri, a supply of suitable medicine, the sick soon began to recover their health; and, in the course of December the whole Family, through the blessing of God, were enabled again to engage in their respective duties. They had indeed been cast down, but not destoy-They were again called to sing of mercy, as well as of judgment; and the 25th of December was set apart as a day of special thanksgiving and

With the returning health and cheerfulness of the Family, their various improvements were pushed forward with activity and diligence. A pacious kitchen and dining ball, twenty-eight feet by twenty-four, was finished on the 22d, and a large blacksmith shop, on the 29th of Decem-ber. Four other buildings—a smoke-house, a slaughter-house, a boiling-house, and an Indianhouse-were commenced, and an extensive garden was ploughed in January. In February, a well was dug about thirty-five feet in depth, and parations were made for fencing a corn-field of 40

On the 18th of February, the date of our latest intelligence, the stock of the Mission consisted of three horses, two yoke of oxen, six cows, four or five young cattle, and upwards of fifty swine. At that date, the Rev. Mr. Pixley and Mr. Newton had gone to the settlements on the Missouri, for the purpose of purchasing additional stock.

MISSION AT CATARAUGUS.

The Board have the pleasure to announce the recent appointment of a mission for the Indians residing on the Cataraugus Reservation, in this This Reservation is situated on the shore of Lake Erie, about thirty miles south west of Buffaloe. It comprises about 26,000 acres of land, & nearly 700 souls. To this promising field of labor, your Managers have been directed by circumstan ces which strongly mark the overruling Providence of God.

In the month of October, the Board received a Talk, signed by seventeen of the Seneca Chiefs, stating that their Brethren on the Tonewanta Reservation were desirous that Christian Teachers should be sent to their village; and adding that a house, for the temporary accommodation of a school, was already prepared. The Board took the subject under consideration, and determined to occupy the ground thus presented to their view. This determination was communicated to Chiefs at Seneca, on the 8th of November. T expressed the highest gratification that the Board had so readily acceded to their request. The same feelings were also manifested by Little Beard, the principal Chief of Tonewanta, in an interview with Mr. Harris, on the 10th of December.

In the mean time, measures were taken by the Managers to procure a teacher duly qualified for the Station. It was not, however, until nearly the close of January, that they were able to succeed in their efforts. On the 28th of that month, they received and accepted a tender of services from Mr. WILLIAM A. THAYER, an experienced Teacher of this city, who had long been desirous of devoting himself and his family to a Missionary life. Mr. Thayer had relinquished his school, and was making the necessary preparations for his journey, when the impleasant information was received, that the people of Tonewanta had agreed to accept a Teacher from another Society, and that the Seneca Chiefs had reluctantly yielded

their assent to the arragement.

This intelligence was soon followed by a communication of a more cheering character. The Seneca Chiefs, on farther reflection, were greatly dissatisfied with the course pursued by their brethren of Tonewanta. They felt unwilling that the efforts of the Board, and the preparations of the Teacher should thus be defeated; and a deputation of three of their leading men waited on minister to express their feelings on the subtheir minister to express their feelings on the subject. They rejoiced that so good a Teacher had been found, and they hoped the Board would still hold him fast." They thought that an opening for his services might soon be made on the Gatarangus Reservation. The Christian party in that willage had been anxious for the instruction of their children. In the course of the last summer, they began to prepare timber for the erection of a school-house, but the opposition of the pagan party had caused a temporary suspension of the work school-house, but the opposition of the pagan party had caused a temporary suspension of the work. They suggested, that, under the blessing of the Good Spirit, the opposition might now be surmount-ed; & that the disappointment of the Teacher in re-lation to Tonewanta, night be overruled for the be-

gus. They promised to send Messengers to that place, who should explain the whole matter, and request that a Council might be called to take he subject under serious consideration.

The promise of the Chiess was promptly fulfilled. The explanations, made by the Messengers, were kindly received. After two or three preparety ratory Councils, it was agreed, that the subject should be submitted to a general Council, comprizing the Chiefs of the Cataraugus, Buffaloe, & Allegany Reservations, which should convene at Cataraugus on the 27th of February, and at which the presence of Mr. Harris should be particularly

The general Council was held, according to ap-

pointment.

The following is an extract of the Talk which was agreed upon, and afterwards signed by twenty-two Chiefs and two Interpreters. Of the Chiefs, seven belong to Catarangus, three to Allegany, a twelve to Buffaloe:— " Seneca Mission House, March 22, 1822.

"BROTHERS,-You have once before heard our voice, in behalf of our brothers on the one side

of us; and we are now induced, from a full conviction of your kindness and love, to turn our eyes to you again in behalf of our brothers on the other

"Brothers—We give you our thanks for all your generous favors; and also, because you were so willing to listen to our voice, in procuring a teacher for our brothers at Tonewanta. We hope you will consider our weakness, and pity our case; and would wish to let you know that the fault is not ours, who live on this Reservation, but it must lie on the shoulders of our brothers at Tone wanta, because they broke up the arrangements which we

had made for their good. "Brothers-We wish to let you know that although the door is shut against the Teacher which was appointed to Tonewanta, it is our anxious desire that you will hold the good man fast, and not be discouraged. We hope, brothers, that you will

pity our case, for we are weak.

"Brothers—We took the first opportunity of letting our brothers at Catarangus know the state of the case, and left it to their judgment to say whether they will receive the teacher or not. And now we have but one voice on the subject.

"Brothers-We have now come to a full and substantial agreement, being the voice of us all, and desiring to provide for the instruction of our children at Cataraugus, when our days are over and gone; we hope you will send the teacher to that place, to be a blessing to our children there, in order that thev may fully understand the com-mands of our God and Saviour.

"Brothers-We wish to let you know, further, that our Children at Cataraugus have spoken for themselves, in the matter of receiving instruction; and that 26 have declared themselves willing to be instructed by the Teacher, when he shall come on. Further, our faithful brothers; quite a number of our women there have spoken in their own behalf: -saying that they are anxious to learn every useful art which your good women may be willing, and able to teach them :—they wish to learn how to spin and to weave—and for this purpose they would render great thanks to the good Society for Loom. Their exact number is not now known. "Brothers-We further hope you will consider

our low circumstances, and the situation we are in. We are very far distant, there, from those who are acquainted with the smithing business. And the contributions from Government, in this line, are nearly lost to us. W. wish you, Brothman well acquainted trade of Blacksmith. And one of our young men has declared himself willing to learn this trade, whenever he can have the opportunity.

" Further, Brothers-We are also very desirous to have a Wheelwright among us; an ingenious and handy man, who will be able to make and mend our wagons and our ploughs, &c .- that we may be better able to raise our corn and eat our own bread. And one of our young men also stands ready to learn this trade as soon as one shall

" Brothers-Now, in the name of the Great Spirit, we commit to you our children, to be instructed in the manner which you shall judge best suited to our condition. We are willing to draw all the timber to the spot, for erecting a frame schoolhouse, and we will hew and saw it, &c .- but we wish you to send us a carpenter, or help put it up, as we are entirely ignorant in things: We will also find one half of the boards; the glass, nails, &c. and the other half we hope the Good Society will furnish, and all other necessary things for completing it. And we promise to do all in our power to help on the work: but we are poor, and we hope our Brothers will pity and help us.

Brothers-We return thanks to the Great Spirit that you have been able to find so able a man, who will come and teach us the Gospel; and that he is well qualified not only to teach our Children, but also to instruct our people out of the good book on the Sabbath day. We shall put our whole dependence on him, to teach us and our children the commands of our Saviour."

On receiving these communications, the Board decided, that Mr. Thayer and his family should proceed to Cataraugus without delay, and that one Female teacher, and a Mechanic acquainted with the blacksmith and wheelwright business, should he sent forward, as soon as suitable persons could he found, and arrangements made for their accom-

Having finished the preparation for his journey, and received his instructions, Mr. Thayer embarked with his family on the 27th of April. They have gone under promising circumstances; and they will doubtless be followed by many ferrent prayers for a blessing upon their enterprise.

Conclusion of the 5th Report of the United Foreign

In the last Report it was mentioned, that a circular letter had been addressed to the Pastors and Congregations belonging to the three denominations, unfolding the objects and the necessities of the Board, and requesting that collections taken up at the Monthly Concert of Prayer might be specially devoted to the funds of this Institution. It is the principal design of the Monthly Concert that the friends of the Redeemer, in every Christian country, should meet at the throne of grace on the same day, and, with one verce, implore the outpouring of the Holy Sphit upon missionary efforts throughout the Pagan world. To the Manage's there appeared an evident propriety in appropriating the contributions of the day to the promotion of the same important and interesting effects. On cular letter had been addressed to the Pastors and ing the contributions of the day to the promotion of the same important and interesting effects. On this principle, they made their appeal to the Churches. They have, however, the mortification to state, that, with a few honorable exceptions, the appeal has utterly failed. The Managers still wish to draw the attention of their Fellow Christians to this topick. In the three denominations, there are probably not less than two thousand congregations, each of which could easily raise from five to ten dollars at every Monthly Concept. If each congregation would contribute on cert. If each congregation would contribute, on

that occasion, the smallest sum here mentioned, we should be furnished, from this single source, with an annual revenue of one hundred and thenty thousand dollars; an amount sufficient to form six or eight extensive Missionary Establishments, and to transmit the necessary supplies to those already formed.

By the summary statement of receipts already given, it appears that our funds, as insufficient as they have been, were derived from eight or ten sources; some of which, at least, might be rendered as productive as the one just mentioned. Compute the sum that could be raised, without difficulty, from the whole of these sources, and then contribute but one-tenth of the amount, and your Managers, under the continued smiles of Providence, would soon be enabled to augment their exertions, and their usefulness, to an extent, in some measure, worthy of the country and of the age in which they live.

This Institution, it ought to be recollected, was established at the united request of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the General Synods of the Reformed Dutch and Associate Reformed Churches. The Managers, therefore, having commenced their operations under the plighted faith of the Churches, have a right to expect that the pledge shall be redeemed. The providence of God has already blessed these Churches with the requisite means, and we trust the day is not distant, when the grace of God shall furnish the ready hand and the willing heart.

In closing their Report, the Managers would again acknowledge their obligations to the great Head of the Church, for his blessing upon their ardnous and increasing labours. Under the influence of his Spirit, their Missions have been protected; a new field has been opened to their view; additional labourers have been sent forth to the harvest; and, at one of their stations, a number of pagans, they have reason to hope, have been lucted from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satin units God. In the view of these facts, the Board cannot fail to recognise, not only a claim to their fervent gratitude, but an incentive to their continued and powerful exertion.

The present is pre-eminently a day of Christian Institutions for the distribution of the Bible, the circulation of Religious Tracts, the support of Sabbath Schools, the spread of religion among Seamen, the promotion of Christianity a-mong the Jews, and the conversion of the Pagan world-are every where rising up, and combining their energies with a zeal and a vigor unknown to any former age. In the city of London alone, there are no less than five institutions established exclusively for the promulgation of the gospel among the Heathen, commanding an annual contribution of nearly half-a-million of dollars, and sending forth hundreds of Missionaries into the benighted regions of the globe. Let the friends of the Redeemer in the American Churches be roused, by this noble example, to increasing activity and enterprise. Remembering that the period is approaching, when the " Prince of the power of the air" shall be subdued, let them brighten their Christian armour, and advance "from victory to victory" under the banners of the Cross.-Let them press onward with ardour to the conflict, cheered with the hope of sharing in the triumphs of that day, when the PRINCE OF PEACE, the SA-VIOUR OF MEN, shall sway his benignant sceptre over every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation; and when the song descending from Heaven shall be heard through the earth, Aileluia, the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth—the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. ..

From the N. Y. Missionary Register, for June.

United Foreign Missionary Society.
Since the publication of our last number, advis

Since the publication of our last number, advices have been received from Union to the fourth of March—from Harmony to the twenty-eighth of March—from Tuscarora to the tenth of May—and from Seneca to the same date.

At our last dates from Union, peace had not

At our last dates from Union, peace had not been restored between the contending tribes. No recent aggression had been committed; but nothing it would seem, but a war of extermination, will satisfy the enraged Cherokees. The Mission Family were generally in health, and were preparing to erect their mills and their permanent dwelling house. Mr. Chapman left the station in March for New Orleans, on business of the Mission. His latest letter from New Orleans, dated the 13th of April, mentions, that he had finished his business, and should set out in the course of that day to return to Union.

The Family at Harmony were in comfortable health, and were industriously occupied in carrying forward their various improvements. Their School of Indian children had increased from elerento eighteen.

We regret to state, that during the spring, there has been an unusual mortality among the Indians at Tuscarora. They have buried eight or ten, and others are still sick. On the list of deaths are the names of the venerable WILLIAM HEARY, one of the pillars of the Indian Church, and one of his daughters, and a son and daughter of Nicholas Cusick, the Interpreter.

We mentioned in our last that Mr. Thayer was

We mentioned in our last that Mr. Thayer was soon to occupy a new station at Cateraugus, about thirty miles S. W. of Buffalo. He and his family took their departure for their station on the 27th of April, and arrived at the Seneca Mission House in safety on the 8th of May.

LITTLE OSAGE MISSION.

Rev. E. Chapman to the Secretary. March 4, 1822 The difficulties attending the study of the Osage language to such an extent as to be qualified to preach in that tongue, are many and great. There. are no adequate interpreters; the most skilful are ignorant of it, except so far as relates to trade and common domestic business. Nothing, or very litnotions and practices, is understood by the interpreters, or even by most of the chiefs, warriors ar common people. This knowledge is confined to two or three old men in each village. These pre-serve and communicate part of their doctrines of religion and traditions from time to time to those who can pay sums proportioned to the importance of their lessons, after they have performed such a number of exploits as will entitle them to this privilege. The language which the interpreters have acquired, is generally such as is used by women and the most degraded of the community with whom they have associated, and theirs is a different dialoct from that which is used by the majority, and the most respectable part of the nation. I have never been able by the help of an interpreter, to communicate divine instruction. The following is a literal translation of the Osage words used in translating a sentence or two of the Lord's prayer, given as a specimen of the barrenness of Orage language, viz., "thy kingdom come," "all mankind thou shall govern foreser," forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors, "we are bad, hurt ar not, as other bad men we hurt not." We could had no other Osage words to come nearer to the true sense, than those the translation of which is true sense, than those the translation of which is here given. They appear scarcely to have any idea of right and wrong in itself considered; but instead of regarding the moral characters of actions they value only the pleasure or displeasure of those concerned. They cannot therefore be expected to have worde by which to communicate moral seatiments. We have been able to discove but one conjunction, no article, no participle, and very few prepositions or adverbs. To translate an English verb, participle, noun and adjective of similar radical meaning, the same Orage word is very frequently used, and the difference of signification distinguished by a particular motion of the hand, or features, or by a difference of connexion. More particurar statements will be given in future, if it should be thought expedient; but at present, I would only add, that although the language is so remarkable for its poverty, yet in the grandeur of moat of its sounds, I think it is not surpassed even by the Grock. By the grace of God all the difficulties experienced in the study of it may be overcome. We have no grason to be discouraged so long as we faithfully follow the steps of our Divine Master; although the present distracted state of the nation covers our prospects with an awful gloom. Ever since we have been in this country, war has effectually prevented our usefulness, while each successive opening scene is still more awfully dark & gloomy. There is no prospect of peace at present, the enmity of the Cherokees is fixed. Nothing short of every drop of Osage blood, will satisfy them. But if peace can be brought about, it will not probably last a year, while they are allowed to fight each other.

What then shall we do? Shall we continue to

What then shall we do? Shall we continue to incur expense without effecting any benefit to the Indians. The work is a glorious and delightful one, but it cannot be pursued in this nation in time of war. Peace cannot be secured between these nations by the present system. But we have this consolation yet left, "The Lord reigneth." We are likewise comforted by the reflection that Christians are praying for us, as well as using every effort for the benefit of the Indians. They cannot be too much in earnest. Satan's legions both fight and tremble, but we have not yet been devoured by the prowing mousters, because the arm of our God is omnipotent.

GREAT OSAGE MISSION.

Mrs. Sprague to a friend. March 18, 1822.

The Family enjoy a tolerable degree of health; but it is not the health we enjoyed before our sickness. We are not so strong and rugged as formerly; nor have we reason to expect it immediately, as the fever and ague generally leaves a person in a weak state for some time. I hope we may ever be resigned to the dispensations of God, whether merciful or afflictive, knowing that he does all things well.

things well.

The Indians continue to treat us with respect and attention. We are favored with eighteen of their children at school, who are attentive to their books, and appear to learn with facility. While we are teaching them the arts of civilized life, and the things relating to their temporal welfare, we hope that we may not forget how much more important it is to point them to Christ, "the way, the truth and the life." We hope that our time may be employed to the best advantage; and that we may not be deficient in the discharge of our duty. It is an animating thought, that Christians in every part of our country, are engaged at the throne of grace for this Mission, and the heathen to whom

Since our arrival here we have followed an Indian woman to the grave. We were accompanied by three of the natives only, who were to commit the sleeping dust to its mother earth. The corpse was conveyed on a sled, drawn by a yoke of oxen. -The face of the woman, after her death, was painted, according to the custom of her nation, with red and a dark muddy colour. The object of this ceremony is to tell her the right road to the eternal world, and to introduce her among the same tribe to which she belonged on earth! Do not this people need to be taught "the truth as it is in Jesus;" and may we not do much good, if God shall bless the means. He is pleased, many times, to make use of the weakest instruments; & we, although of curselves we are nothing, may say with Paul, "we can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth us."

Mr. Newton to his friend—Jan. 20, 1822.

In our numerous family of sixty members, all are able to receive their regular meals in the common dining room except two, underhese are not very seriously indisposed.

The School calls for our gratitude. That we

The School calls for our gratitude. That we should be permitted to open an Indian School, so soon after our severe afflictions, demand special praise to a kind providence.

Twelve youth formally committed into our hands for education and adoption! This is wonderful in our view, after witnessing the utter ignorance of the Osages relative to our objects in coming among them. They could not for a long time credit our declaration that we had come to do them good, without the expectation or intention of receiving any compensation for our trouble. They are, as you may well suppose, total strangers to Christian benevolence.

UTILITY OF BIBLE SOCIETIES.

From the 4th Report of the Young MEN'S WESTERS AUXILIARY BIBDE SOCIETY, of Pittsburg, Penn. The Managers feel themselves constrained to ac-

knowledge the kind and liberal attention of the American Bible Society, (to which they are auxiliary,) from which they received, last spring, a do-nation of 200 Bibles and 200 Testaments, which alone, under the direction of a kind Providence, has enabled them to continue their exertions with any degree of usefulness. The Managers have no hesitation in apprising the Society and the public, that their labors have but just commenced; for, to use the language of a pious and zealous old servant of the living God, "undoubtedly Christ is preparing the way for possessing earth's utmost bounds. Surely every pious heart must rejoice he what has been already done by all the benevolent institutions whic! his Spirit has put in operation. and his grace has supported, protected, & extended." Many, very many, poor families and individuals in our own neighborhood are yet destitute of the sacred life-cheering volume. Poor emigrants are passing by us daily, and travelling far into the western wilds, unprovided with the Scriptures, & are raising up the Macedonian cry, "come over wretched and the miserable are looking up to your benevalance for a Bible to cheer the dark hour of sorrow and distress. And the poor little orphan ed through the forest to a Sabbath School, first presents his ardent petition, "My father is no more animated with industrious health to provide for his family's wants, but lays low amongst the clods of the valley, and my mother she is poor and needy: Oh! then, for charity's sake, give me, give me a Bible, that I may read of Christ, that I may tread in the ways of wisdom, and rejoice in the loving kindness of my heavenly Father, who in his tender mercy has promised to be a father to the fatherless and the widow's friend," It is to supply the pressing, increasing wants of immortal spirits journeying through this "vale of tears," that the Managers of the Young Men's Bible Sothat the Managers of the Young Men's Bible So-ciety cry alond for help. Many, surrounded with all the good things of this life, and who never vi-sit the haunts of the poor & wretched, may think, surely there is few or none so indigent as not to be able to buy a Bible, if willing. But let not such thus hastily-conclude without first putting on bow-els of compassion for the poor, seek out their hum-ble dwellings, and become acquainted with the extreme depths of their sufferings and wants; "for it is better," says the Book of books, "togo to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting," and "it is more blessed to give than to receive." and "it is more blessed to give than to receive. Out of many interesting objects to whom the charities of the Society have been extended, one

only will be reported; and it is much to be wished, that many benevolent individuals, in their future travels and journes, may remember this case, and "go and do likewise." One of the Managers, in a journey during the past summer into the south-western part of Virginia, taking with him some of the Society's Bibles for distribution, discovered a small cottage in a remote part of the country, near Morgantown; every thing about this obscure dwelling denoted the most abject poverty. On entering if, he was met by a tall, intelligent looking female, whose appearance seemed to indicate that she had seen better days. She was surrounded by three ragged little babes. It required but little penetration to discover that

want, sorrow, and grief were her most constant visitors. On asking if her affliction and trouble here did not make her think about God and a future state, she, in the simple and affecting language of grief, replied, "Ah! yes, it was true those things often came into her thoughts, and she as often attempted to become good; but, alas! she had no religious friends and no Bible to lead her on the way, and for a long time past she had not been able to buy a Bible—she would be mighty glad to have one." On giving her a Bible, with the assurance that no pay was expected, she was all thankfulness, and rejoiced that she had once more got into her possession "the words of Etermal Life,"

AMERICAN SLAVE POPULATION.

[The first number of a new periodical work, published at Shelbyville, Ky. entitled, "The Abolition Intelligencer & Missionary Magazine," edited by J. F. Crow, contains a Table exhibiting the excessive increase of the Slave Population over that of the whites, in the southern states, which closes with the following remarks:—

"The six states, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, taken altogether, give an increase of white population in the 20 years, viz. from 1800 to 1820 of 55 per cent. The same states, in the same time give an increase of slave population of 67 per cent.

increase of slave population of 67 per cent.

"The slave population will, consequently double in thirty years; but it will take the whites nearly forty years to do the same. It may be said that the excess of increase in the slave population is attributable to the importation of slaves from Africa. But when it is rerollected that this importation to the United States, ceased in 1807, and that a species of internal slave frade has been ever since actively carried on, from the six states above named, to the states of Alabama, Mississippl, Louisiana, and Missouri, it must be granted, that the excess is under, rather than over, what actually takes place by procreation. It should be recollected, also, that there is in those states a pretty numerous black population, who are free, and consequently, not included in the foregoing calculation. In South Carolina, the whole black population at present exceeds the white 33,841.—In the state of Lonisinia, the black population is 4,673 more numerous than the white. In Virginia, the black population is to 6. In Georgia and Mississippi, it approaches still nearer to equality.

still nearer to equality.

"Thus we see the black population making rapid strides in the southern section of the United States, toward an equality with the whites; and the period is not very far distant, when it will not only equal, but surpass it. And when we carry our calculations a few centuries forward, the most appalling results obtrude themselves upon the

"The causes producing this difference in the increase of the slave population by procreation, still continuing to operate, the difference must also increase with a constantly accelerating motion. Presently, there will be found two blacks for one white—Nay, ten for one: and can any man in his sober senses, suppose that ten men, however loaded with whips and arms can keep in the most galling and abject slavery one hundred men, vastly more robust and vigrous than themselves? Impossible! "Tread on a worm and it will turn." The fact is, they must and will see the disparity in physical power—They will assert their rights, and what will be the consequence? One of two things must ultimately take place: either the black population will become lords of the soil throughout the slave holding dates, or, the inhabitants of the free states must rescue their brethren out of the hands of their infuriated slaves. In either case, all the horrors of a servile war, rapine, devastation blood and caraage, must overrun and desolate this new happy land."

WESTERN BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

From the Pittsburgh Recorder. Kentucky Auxiliary Bible Society .- This Socity held its anniversary meeting on the 11th of April. The managers presented their report; in which it is stated that they have nearly completed the printing of 2,000 Bibles, during the last year, from the stereotype plates located at Lexington and the work is well executed, both as to print-ing and binding: the Bibles will be disposed of to Associations at the reduced price of 70 cents. in the common currency of the country: they have disposed of 998 Bibles, and 161 Testaments, and have on hand, 1,127 Bibles and 107 Testaments: they have determined to put into gratui-tous circulation 750 Bibles. The Pisgah Bible Association have paid into the hands of the Treasurer \$70 50, during the last year, and have put into circulation 76 Bibles Of the Kentucky Auxiliary Rible Society, His Excellency John Adair is President; Rev. Dr. James Blythe Corresponding Secretary; Major Alexander Parker, Treasurer.

The Western Navigation and Tract Society held its annual meeting at Cincinnati, on the 1st of May; heard, adopted, and ordered to be published the Report of the Managers. In order to meet the demands of the Society, in the purchase of tracts, and the more effectually to further its interests, there have been several boxes for charitable purposes placed on board steam boats running up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers: 100 hand-bills have been published, stating the objects of the institution; several of which have been placed near those charity boxes, showing the necessity of exertions to relieve the spiritual condition of boatmen, by distributing the sacred Scriptures, and tracts on moral and religious duties. The situation of a vast number, employed in navigating the western waters, in a moral point of view, is truly deplorable, and demands exertions to check their vices and excite them to flee from the wrath to come. The Managers, during the last year, have purchased about 27,000 pages of various tracts suitable for distributed on board steam, missionary, keel, and flat boats. They have on hand 47 duodecime Bibles, Arrangements are making to have a judicious agent at Louisville, who will circulate booke and tracts in the shipping to and from that place, and have charge of the charity boxes in the same.

The Kentucky Monthly Concert Society met at Louisville on the first of April. The Directors presented their report. This Society was organized in November last, and received from the avails of a monthly collection from January preceding \$26, 74; since which time the collections have amounted to \$70,12 1-2—making \$98,36 1-2; of which \$29 have been expended in printing. The Society have now secured a monthly income of \$23, amounting in the year to \$276, which is sufficient for the education of two or more pious young men for the ministry. In January last, an anxiliary society was organized at Springfield, which has raised funds sufficient for the education of one young man for the ministry.

Paris Church.—In a letter from the Rev. John M'Farland to the Editor of the Christian Repertory, it is stated that the Presbyterian Church at Paris, Kentucky, has taken a deep interest in the cause of Christianity; within the last six months hearly \$300 have been contributed by that church and congregation for missionary and education purposes; and, besides the salary of their minister has been punctually paid. The writer very justly remarks, that "those congregations whose pastors urge and encourage frequent and liberal contributions for benevolent purposes, pay most punctually their promised salaries; but where the pastors are negligent in this part of their duty, the people fail in theirs, and withold, not only from the

Lord, but also, with much more justice, from those unfaithfulnervants who do the work of their Master imperfectly."—It is also stated that much has been done in that place by a few individuals, in aiding young men for the ministry, over and above their contributions in money; and much, in the same way, by a Female Education Society.—A year ago, the church determined that all their collections on sacramental occasions should be devoted exclusively to the missionary and educating funds, and a liberality not anticipated has been manifested: not much less than \$100 have been collected on four sacramental occasions. "It is on these occasions, if any, (adds Mr. M'Farland,) that the people of God feel, in a peculiar manner, their obligations to their Lord and Saviour; and feel for those destitute of their inestimable privileges. I make this remark wishing that my brethren by it may profit the church of God."

The Ebenever Presbytery (says the same letter), has, in compliance with the recommendation of the General Assembly, become a Missionary and Educating Society; and also a Publishing Society. The zeal and diligence with which Arian and Societian errors are disseminated within their bounds, first influenced them to this measure. They have determined to publish a periodical work, to be entitled The Christian Watchtower." A committee of five are appointed to prepare pieces, which must be submitted to the Society and receive their approbation, before they can be published.

REVIVAL IN THETFORD, VT.

For the Boston Recorder.

Mr. EDITOR,—Those who love the Lord, delight in reading brief narratives of revivals of religion, as they are commonly called. I will now give a very coneise better of this church, and the recent revival in this town.

recent revival in this town.

The author was ordained over this church and people, January 19th, 1779. Then sixteen members only constituted the church. The second year after my ordination, a revival commenced, and every family in the town had a greater or less number in it, under serious impressions. The inhabitants were few in number; yet about forty were added to the church, as the first fruits of my ministry. After this there were repeated revivals in particular districts, but not general, and converts were multiplying. In this manner events succeeded each other, until the year 1797, when in the spring, two or three individuals, among the yearth were deeply impressed.

youth, were deeply impressed.

The work which then began, increased and gradually extended itself for two years, when it became general through the town, and continued for a year without any visible declension; then it gradually abated. This work from its beginning to its end, continued five years; a very unusual and remarkable work in this respect. During this period, large additions were made to the church. After this for several years revivals and converts in different districts were multiplied; and we seldom had a communion without receiving by profession one or more individuals. But coldness and inattention were evidently increasing to such a degree that we had several communions without receiving one member by profession, for more than a year.

Some members of the church were much affect-

ed and alarmed with the amazing stupidity which prevailed. They agreed in the spring of the year 1921, to meet privately every week to pray for a revival. This practice was continued through the summer. In August there were some more hopeful appearances.

I had concluded to take a journey for my health and the health of my daughter, about the first of September. A few days previous to this, it was proposed to the church to choose a Committee, who should visit every family in the society, and converse with them seriously, concerning the interests of their immortal souls and pray with them. The church agreed, selected a committee for the purpose; and during my absence on my journey, they made their visits. This had a very favorable effect. When I returned home, several persons were seriously impressed. The work had began; it increased and extended through the winter into every part of the town. The work affected all ages; children, youths, middle aged, and a very few old persons; and all characters, the most immoral as well as the moral and more sober-minded. Conferences were held, and creuded, nearly every evening through the week. The work continued without any abatement, till this spring. It is now, I fear, declining. During the winter we have had very little help from abroad. But, blessed be God, we have a number in the church, well qualified to attend and take the lead in conferences; and they have in this way been very active and useful.

The precise number of hopeful converts we have not been able to ascertain. Since the 1st of January, 1822, we have received by profession 94 members. Candidate's are still coming forward for examination, and 40 now propounded will be added to the church the first Sabbath in July, making the whole number 134. The experiences of the converts are so uniformly the same, it has been observed, if a few are deceived, there is reason to

fear the greater part are.

The converts who have been examined previous to their entertaining any hope, have exhibited a deep conviction of the total depravity of their hearts; of their just desert of endless death; of the necessity of regeneration; of their entire dependence on unmerited grace for this change; and were more or less sensible that their eternal state was suspended on the holy pleasure of God. If, say they, it should be his pleasure to leave them to live and die in sin, their misevy would be certain and just; and if it were his pleasure to renew and sanctify them, they should live forever. They generally obtained a hope gradually. Their burden, as they called it, left them; every thing appeared new and pleasant; but as they still realized their depravity, instead of embracing a hope, they for some days believed they had lost all conviction, and were returning again to their former stupid state. But after further examination they began to entertain some hope that they had passed from death to life, attended with fears, and doubts, whether they were not deceived. Remaining sin still appears to be a great burden to them; and they begin to find they have a warfare to fight. Very few have been greatly elated with joy, but generally burdened with a sense of their depravity. Such in general are the experiences of those among us, for whom we have charity, and receive to our holy communion.

fare to fight. Very few have been greatly elated with joy, but generally burdened with a sense of their depravity. Such in general are the experiences of those among us, for whom we have charity, and receive to our holy communion.

There are a few persons who have not yet come forward for examination, on account of doubts concerning some particular points. It is believed that these with others, who will offer themselves. will make the whole number added to the church as-the fruits of this revival, not far from 150. In one neighborhood, next to Strafford, the Freewill and Calvinistic Baptists have baptised from thirty to forty persons. The exact number, I have not been able to ascertain. It is hoped the day is nigh, when all who love the Lord Jesus, will be of one mind and judgement. A committee from the church to visit every family once or twice in the year, may be recommended as a very useful way of doing good. Numbers in this place have dated their first impressions made by the visiting committee.

Yours, &c.

Thetford, Vt. May 20, 1822.

Asa Burror.

A Revival of Religion commenced in Eddy-Grove, Kentucky, in February last, among the Cumberland Presbyterians, and has since progressed considerably, as stated in a letter to the Editor of the Christian Repertory. There have been several hopeful conversions, and many persons deeply convicted. Much feeling is manifested under the preaching of the word of God, and many begin to see their lost condition.

Ordained in New-York, 15th ult. Mr Jour SEARS, with a view to join the Indian Mission at Pt. Wayne.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

We have heretofore declined publishing irral acknowledgements of Life Memberships of a Education and Tract Societies, for the two that the Treasurers of those Societies particularly state the facts in their regular Reports is a Recorder; but it having been stated to una such acknowledgements have a fendancy produce similar testimonials of affection, as contributions to those excellent Societies, in other places, we are induced to give the billing, though we have much matter, motegue rally interesting, waiting for insertion;

3.4

Mr. William,—I have been for a number of a reader of your paper, and find in almost time paper something that is matter of joy, and me thing that is matter of sorrow, respecting the discrease Education Society. It is matter of rejoing that they are able to do so much for the education of young men for the gospel ministry; and regret that they can do no more for want of pension and the country and considering there is so much money the country that is lost and worse than being put to a bad use. St. Paul said it please God by the foolishness of preaching, to save an that believe; but I think he could not mean to ish preaching. I think very few men are quite ed for preachers, without an education. I an opinion that ministers in general, who have late education do not follow St. Paul's directions of mothy and Titus, as much as they ought; han ignorant minister—Oh! that the changing the freed from such pretended teach The inclosed sum you will please to deliver the Trasurer of the Education Society; the dept is to constitute the Rev. David Thumas, Winthrop, a member of the Society for his, I that the time might soon come, when the nit world shall be supplied with able and his Gospel Preachers; when Jews and Gentliess be brought into the church, and the whelm be filled with the knowledge of God, as the use cover the seas.

[\$45 inclosed.] READHIN

To the Treasurer of the Am. Ed. Society.

Dear Sir,—The enclosed forty dollers werk ed me by the good Ladies of my patish, when over to the American Education Society, is a stitute me a life member of that Society, had donors are impressed with the importance of Society, and have most cheerfully made this fice without any suggestion from me, at ma pression of respect to their Pastor, but espen of their high regards to an institution which is strong a bearing toward the redemption of an I would take this opportunity publicly the them for their affection and respect for ma would express, in their name and my on, warmest wishes that your Society may lired world is redeemed to the Lord Jesus, and number among its benefactors, our children, till the church shall say, It is my the work is done.

It is but due to my people to say, that his ney has been raised, I believe, with very life fort, amid other benevolent exertions, pounequalled by any congregation of equal and and population in the state.

Yours, DANIEL A. CLA

Dracut, Mass. May 27, 22

Mn. Willis,—Through the medium a paper, I beg leave to express my gratitude females of my congregation, who have gue contributed forty dollars to constitute zero ber for life of the American Educates so This instance of liberality is peculiarly to my scalings, as while it is a testing a spect for me, it also promotes a beneviate pious object of great importance. Young Reubern Shars, Pashel Presbyterian Church and Society (h.

Milford, June 3, 18
Mr. Wh.Lis,—Allow me the pleasure knowledging, through the medium of the corder," the receipt of \$40 from Ladies of rish, to constitute me a life inember of the can Education Society. This instance of the ty in the female part of this communit, and luntary addition to my salary the pressip by the parish, I would hope are "a token for to themselves, and will prove a blessing has by increasing the means of sending the Gap the destitute. "The liberal soul shall he fat; and he that watereth shall be watered himself."

Mr. Willis,—Permit me to acknowled the medium of your paper, the liberal danged from Ladies of the First Parish in list to purchase a life-membership in the late Education Society; the receipt of \$20, 11 from Mrs. Ruth Bailey, for the same print the Palestine Missionary Society; and off the Female Mite Society of this Parish has tute Mrs. Spring a member of the same ary Society. While these renewed this kindness of a very affectionate people, is gratefully remembered by their Pastoral mily, we trust that this free-will offering graciously accepted by the Great Head Church, and that those who water will tered also themselves.

Rindge, June 15, The subscriber, Pastor of the First of tional Church and Society, in Rindge, hereby acknowledges the receipt of the Education Society, and thirty dollar to to to him a life member of the Newhold Missionary Society, from the Female Church and Society with which he lay piness to be connected. This is very received, not simply as one in addition previous tokens of affection and respecting and others of the people of his charge; is dence of a desire which he hopes is now mong them, to send that Gospel, which lieved has recently become the power as laytation to some in this place, to all his of the earth. May they presper which May none who are endeavouring to an kingdom and glory of God our Savietin well doing, for "in due season they his if they faint net."

A. W. Bas

Rev. Isaac Briggs, of Boxford, gain knowledges the benevolence of the List Society, in constituting him a life means American Education Society.

To the Agent of the American Bible So.
Sir.,—Enclosed are thirty dollar pot the Female Corban Society of Drudo, the Bible Society, to constitute the Research Parker a life member.

Lucy Bridge, To.

INSTALLATIONS.—On Wednesdinst. the Rev. Thaddens Pomot, Cas pastor of the first Congregational Society in Gorham. Introductory property of Portland; Sermon, W. Edwards, of Andover, Ms.; Installing Rev. Mr. Marrit, Standish; Charge, Mr. Rand, of Gorham; Right Hand of Rev. Jona. Cogswell, of Saco; people, by Rev. Mr. Dimmick, of Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Burt, M. H. The Music on this occasion, by Mr. H. The Music on this occasion, by del Society, was excellent.—[Portland of Particular Property of the Rev. [Portland Particular Property of Part

the 12th inst. the Rev. SAMUEL H. TOLMAN. installed over the Congregational Church and lety, in Dunstable, Mass. The Rev. Mr. Palmwasend, offered the introductory Prayer: Mr. Fay, of Charlestown, preached the Ser-Hev. Mr. Blake, of Westford, offered the crating Prayer; Rev. Mr. Hill, of Mason, the Charge; Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of Tyngsngh, gave the Right Hand of Fellowship: Mr. Smith, of Hollis, made an address to the rch and Society; and Rev. Mr. Hill offered Concluding Prayer .- The day was pleasant, pervices appropriate and solemn, the music unod, and the entire unanimity of the ionly goo ch regarded as a presage of rich blessings to [Communicated.

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BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1822.

FOREIGN ABSTRACTS.

Australian Evangelical Society. This "voluntary institution," was formed at dney, New South Wales, Aug. 17, 1821, for the wal and religious improvement of that country. principal objects are-1. To induce religious moral persons from other parts of the British nire to settle in the colony, and to befriend em by giving them such aid as their circumnces may require. 2. To increase Domestic issionary exertions, and promote the religious inuction of the ignorant & scattered population. To encourage researches into the true causes of moralization, and adopt suitable measures to appress immorality. 4. To promote peace and peration among the different denominations of afstians, "who agree in holding the Divinity of hrist, sovereign regenerating grace, and salvathrough faith, evidenced by good works." To promote prayer for the coming of the kingm of God.

The affairs of the Society are entrusted to five fanagers, who appoint their Collector, Treasurer, ad Secretary; and it is adopted as a fundamenprinciple, that no person ought to be elected a ager, of whose evangelical principles or praccal godliness, doubts may justly be entertained; so, that there shall be no Patron or Vice Patron. resident or Vice President appointed, nor any hoeary distinction established, and that at no meetshall thanks be moved to any person or perms present.

Some of these principles, if not all, are worthy be transplanted from New South Wales, to old. r Christian countries.

The Jaloofs of Africa.

We have already noticed, (Vol. 5, page 182, Recorder,) the incipient undertaking of the Quaten or Friends to prepare the way for the introduction of the Scriptures among this African race, by iving an education to two youths from Goree and Gambia, and by reducing their native language to rammatical principles, so as to admit of translations into it. Since that time, a fund has been raised and intrusted to the care of a committee. Extracts from the Report of this Committee, are ven in the Missionary Register for March. The leading facts are all we have room for. The two pupils have continued their studies with success, & their conduct has been such as to encourage the po of their future usefulness. Hannah-Kilhain. who has the care of them, has become a considerable proficient in their language, and is now employed in forming elementary lessons for the purse of teaching and translation. William Singleton has made a visit to Africa, as an agent of the committee, to open a friendly intercourse with the thiefs of the Jaloof nation, to procure two more youths if possible to receive instruction in Engid, and to collect information on the state of the suntry, the natives, and their language. He retimed from this journey in safety, though withent accomplishing all the objects he had in view. avariety of information has been derived through his means, however, which will contribute to clear the way for future proceedings. The natives are aixious for instruction; and the European settlers will favor the plan of communicating it.

South Travancore Seminary .- NAGURCOIL.

This institution, supported by the London Missonary Society, instructs 30 boys in the English, Tamul, Malayalim, and Sanscrit languages. Want of funds, only prevents its enlargement. It has one English, and two native teachers. Its great edject, of course, is the communication of relifous and useful knowledge. If any of the chilfren shall manifest suitable dispositions and quali-fications for the ministerial office, they will be placed under the charge of one of the Missionahes, to pursue the necessary studies. It is hoped, that ultimately the Institution, will take the rank of a mission college for the south of India, on the liberal principles of the London Missionary Socieby, which shall be open to all who give satisfacto-17 evidences of genuine piety.

School of Industry, at Nagurcoil,

is established for the benefit of those children is the congregations of the Missionaries, who are likely is be brought up in ignorance, idleness and ice. Most of them are orphans, or children remed from slavery. A part of their time is desoted to learning, and a part of it to labor.

A printing and book-binding office has been esblished at Nagurcoil, under the management of David Adiappen, a native.

Screnteen native Readers, have been appointed assistants to the mission in South Travancore and have already infused new life into the mission. they bear English names; some of them are memm of the Seminary : read the Scriptures and othreligious books wherever they can obtain hearere, and at the same time are receiving regular eological instruction themselves.

Mr.M Caul states that there are perhaps 5000 hapted Jewsin Warsaw; but their conduct is a great bling block both to Jews and Gentiles. He s been successful in the distribution of Tracts & estaments, especially among the teachers, by om they are introduced into the Jewish schools.

Superatition. In the rivers of Timo, one of the islands of the Inin Archipetago, gold is found in considerable intities. But " from a superstitious motive, the alives have an unconquerable objection to any son's taking it, & except in very rare instances not ever touch it themselves." Whenever they

do presume to take it, though in ever so small a quantity, they first sacrifice a human being to the deity of the river, to avert the effects of his dis-

Sumba, another island in the Indian Archipelago, was under the authority of the Dutch till about twenty years ago, when they threw off their allegiance in consequence of the Dutch cutting sandal wood there; as they have a belief that for every tree of it which is cut down, some one of the natives is deprived of life, the tree is held sacred.

The inhabitants of most of the islands in this Indian Sea, are represented as being extremely savage, daring and treacherous, so that no vessels can trade with them, unless they are well armed. Some of them have indeed received a nominal Christianity from the Portuguese, but with little salutary effect on their characters. It is probably their past intercourse with avaricious and merciless Europeans, that has inspired the ferocity with which they are charged. Thousands of them have been formerly kidnapped, or by other means reduced to slavery, and treated in the most inhuman manner, by men bearing the Christian name. No wonder that they hate Christianity, when it has been presented to them only in the shape of a superstition as idle as their own; or, explained only by men whose hands were red with blood, and whose hearts were filled with treachery. But these Islands will one day receive the Gospel; and as an indication of the approach of that day, all the friends of Christ will hail with pleasure the efforts that are made to impart spiritel instruction to all those who go down to do business upon the great waters.

DOMESTIC.

The expenditures of the "United Foreign Mission Society," during the fifth year of their operations, have exceeded their income by more than \$5000. Entire confidence is had however, in the liberality and good faith of the three denominations under whose patronage the Society was established. Some boards of agency have been appointed in important towns, by the Managers, and special agents have been employed to make collections, to solicit donations, and to form auxiliary societies. Seventy-seven new auxiliaries have been added the last year; making the whole number, one hundred and forty-five. May they all prove efficient, and more than realize the expectations encouraged by their formation. They are not aiding a human enterprize; but a work in which all heaven rejoices and engages.

The Norfolk Auxiliary Education Society, met in the South Parish of Wey mouth, on the 12th instant. An appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Noyes, of Needham, from John 1: 42. "He brought him to Jesus." The Officers of the last year were re-elected-excepting the Auditor who resigned, and in whose place, Mr. Jesse Daniels was chosen. From the Treasurer's Report, if appeared that \$1679 57 had been received the present year, of which only \$44 had been paid into the Treasury of the Parent Society. The large increase of the receipts, is owing to the distinguished munificence of an individual-we are told one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. The Dorchester branch alone, contributed \$1,111.

SEAMEN'S MEETINGS. The spiritual interests of Seamen are becoming

more and more an object of deep concern with the pious. A meeting for seamen is held in Boston, on Central Wharf, by the Rev. Wm. JENKS, every Lord's day morning, at 10 o'clock. At the same place a Sabbath School is opened one hour before the commencement of public worship; for the be-On Sabbath evenings Religious Meetings are attended at several seamen's boarding houses; and the Rev. Wm. COLLIER preaches in a sail loft at the head of Liverpool Wharf; entrance from Purchase-street.

Evening Meetings will be attended on board those vessels on which the Bethel Flag is displayed during the day.

Seamen are respectfully invited to become mem bers of the Marine Bible Society, of which the Rev. Wm. JENKS, No. 23, Pinkney-street, is Cor-responding Secretary; EBENEZER PARKER, Esq. No. 24, Central Wharf, Treasurer; and Mr. Wm. MARSTON, No. 20, India-street, Recording Secretary. Those who are desirous of becoming subscribers, or obtaining Bibles, are invited to call on either of the above named gentlemen.

South Baptist Church, New-York.

The Meeting-house lately occupied by the German Reformed Church in New-York, was purchased in April last by two enterprising gentlemen in that city (not members of any particular Church) for the accommodation of the Baptist denomination The providence of God having thus plainly indi-eated the duty of our brethren in that place, several members of Baptist Churches obtained regular letters of dismission, for the express purpose of organizing a new Church, to be called the South Baptist Church in New-York. The Rev. Charles G. Sommers was manimously invited to take the charge of the contemplated Church, and baving accepted the call and removed to the city, the Church was publicly constituted and the Pastor installed the 25th of April last. [Col. Star.

The Treasurer of the Domestic Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since the 1st of January, 1822.

By Rev. Mr. Knapp, collected at the month-ly concerts in Westfield, to aid the destitute in Hampden co. From the people in Feeding Hills parish, From the Rev. Dr. Hyde, collected at the

Monthly Concerts for prayer in Lee, From Mr. Jonathan Dwight, a contribution in Belchertown, Deposited in the box at Park-street Church in Boston, at the request of a late member, Stephen Karuars subscription, Samuel Palmer's subscription for the support of the Gospel in Feeding Hills, Relig. & Char. So. in New-Brain ree, North

Brookfield, by Rev. Mr. Fisk, Hon. Ezra Starkweather, a Donation, From Hop. Lewis Strong, to constitute him 20 00 a member for life, S. Stoddard, Jr. Treasurer, June 14, 1822.

Married .- At Albany, at the Monthly Praye Meeting, on Monday 3d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Chester, the Rev. CHARLES SAMUEL STEWART, A Missionary designated to the Sandwich Islands, to Miss Harrier Bradford Tippany, youngest daughter of the late Col. Tiffany, of Columbia County, New-York. [Communicated.

Duelling .- It is stated in the Mount Zion Missionary, that when the two young men of Augusta went out to shoot each other, they were accompa-nied by several hundred of their fellow citizens!!!

The case of Jacob Buiker .- Ob Saturday, the Recorder pronuunced the opinion of the Court in the case of Jacob Barker, convicted of

challenge to David Rogers, They overruled every objection taken by Mr. Barker in his defence, and sed the sentence of the law, viz: disqualifica tion from holding any office, civil or military. Mr B. intends to remove the case to a higher tribunal N. York p. DISTRESSING FIRE

Portland, Me. June 18 .- On Saturday, about 3 P. M. this town was alarmed by a cry of fire—com-meneing in the joiner's shop of Mr. Friend Loring in Maine-street, nearly opposite Hon. Matthew Cobb's.—From Mr. Loring's shop it immediately communicated to the Dwelling-House owned and improved by Mr. Joseph Quinby; from thence to the house and stable owned by Mr. James Deering, and occupied by Mr. Josiah Clark, butcher; from thence it communicated to the house and blacksmith's shop, owned by Mr. Daniel Green, and occupied by Mr. Webber Noble. The fire formerly owned by Mr. Smith Cobb--but at the time owned by Messrs. Daniel Green of this tewn, and Samuel Hadlock, of Mount Desert, and occupied by Messrs. Smith Cobb, Ephraim Twom-bly, Increase Bennet, and widow Twombly. By this time the coals of fire were forced by the wind in such quantities, that the brick walls afforded but a feeble barrier against this destructive element. Soon it was seen bursting out in various and occupied by Mr. Benjamin Dodge, at the head of Green-Street-which at the time threatened the universal confugration of the buildings on the N. W. side of Maine-street, but a number of noble spirited citizens planted themselves on the roof of the brick store owned by Mr. Rufus Horton, & improved by Messrs. Elliot Libbey and Oliver Everett, as stores, and Joshna Dunn, as a dwellinghouse, north side of Green-street, and by continu ally dashing the water on to the roof and upon the ally dashing the water on to the roof and upon the wooden building adjoining, that notwithstanding it was repeatedly on fire, they succeeded in extinguishing it at the huzard of suffocation by the emoke and hear forced by the wind from the buildings opposite. From Mr. Dodge's buildings it instantly extended to the house and two harns owned and improved by Mr. Daniel Green, on the same side of the afreet-thence it soon reached the house and stable improved by the widow of the late Robert Huston: thence to the house owned by Mr. Alvan Cushman, and occupied by Mr. Mattocks-thence to the house and stable wned by the widow of the late Salmon Chase, sq. and improved by Capt. Ansel Lewis, jr. and Mr. Charles Kimball. Before they had time to remove all the furniture, it communicated to the large and commodious house formerly improved as a tavern, but at the time owned and improved by Mr. Joseph Gould, Jr .- Thence it extended to the house owned by William Pullen, Esq. of Harlem, and occupied by Rev. Timothy Wolcott, Mr. Clement Pennel, Jr. & Miss Jane Whitney. The back part of this building, having a very high brick wall, and there being a pretty large chasn between that and the adjoining house, the fury of the element was stayed. The barn which was connected with this house, was pulled down to prevent its further spread. All the foregoing buildings, except about one third of the house improved by Mr. Smith Cobb, with a considerable part of their contents, amounting to eleven dwelling houses and ten barns and stables, making twenty-one in the whole were entirely consumed. It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of precision the amount of loss sustained-but we learn from those who have made a computation

that it cannot be less than twenty thousand dollars. Sunday, about one o'clock, P. M. the town was ngain alaımed: The Peat Swamp on the Bracket farm, took fire by the spreading of flames, from field where brush has been burning. Some houses in the vicinity were in great danger, but well directed exertions in a few hours saved them, - Gaz.

FORBIGN NEWS. LONDON, MAY 2.—When the answer of the Porte to the Emperor's Ultimatum was received

at Petersburgh, it was expected an immediate declaration of war would ensue ;-but it did not ; and we have good grounds for thinking that the answer of the Turk was couched in very different terms from those which report and speculation had given to it. The Emperor ALEXANDER is a man of spirit, and will not easily put up with a direct insult ;- but he is also a Christian and a Monarch, and will not construe every nice offence

London, May 6 .- The complexion of the accounts by the continental mails received this day, are decidedly PACIFIC. Not the smallest fear of a rupture appears to be entertained in the great

cities of the Continent. It is stated, that the Emperor ALEXANDER has announced to the Court of Vienna, that he acquiesces in the proposals submitted to him by the mediating powers for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe. This information has been communicated by express to Constantinople, and all the Courts of Europe.

A Congress of the Sovereigns the ensuing summer is talked of. Vienna, April 20.—The Russian Counsellor of State, TATISCHEFF, had his audience of leave of

the Emperor vesterday, and sets off this day for St. Petersburgh. His mission appears therefore to be finished, and it is generally asserted in public, that all the differences with the Porte will be amicably adjusted. He is expected to return in the course of a month or six weeks.

The Turks continue to make defensive preparations in Moddavia and Wallachia.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Famine in Clare .- The British government have sent down queries to the country regarding the state of distress, the number of the destitute the sums subscribed by the gentry, the sums sought for by leans from the Treasury, as well as with regard to the security, and the probable time of repayment. This intelligence we communicate th great satisfaction.

We would earnestly call the attention of our fellow citizens, to the following heart rending details. They have been furnished by the clergy

& gentry of the respective baronies & parishes:—

Barony of Inchiquin.—Three thousand six hundred and nine individuals totally destitute of provisions, and without the means of purchasing.— This number will be increased to five thousand in another month, with not the most remote prospect of repaying any thing given by way of loan.

Bareny of Burratly, Parish of Phenagh.—Five hundred and fifty-five persons requiring immediate assistance. Several families living on one scanty meal in the day for the last month; many of their families in a state of starvation; seven members of one family confined in typhus fever, with

out any medius of support.

Parishes of Bunratty and Dromline.—Six hun dred and sixty-seven inhabitants destitute of sub sistence or the means of procuring food, of whom

sistence or the means of procuring food, of whom one half will be able to repay in harvest.

Parishes of Kilfintinan and Killeely.—One thousand two hundred and forty-seven in absolute want of food at present, one half of whom would be able to repay a loan.

Parish of Finley.—Contains eight hundred and seventeen persons, six hundred and minety-six of whom are in absolute want of food, and if not supplied either gratuitously, or by labour, they

st starve.

Purish of Kinlarula.—Six hundred have ap-plied for immediate assistance, two thirds of whom are paupers, the remaining third able to purchase at reduced prices, and repay in harvest. Barany of Ctonderalate.—Thirteen thousand in actual want of food and seed potatoes.

Parishes of Kilmaley, Kilconry and Clonlahen.
Fifteen hundred requiring assistance; one third
absolute want of food at present; one third of whole able to repay something.

Union of Quin.—Phree thousand six hundred

individuals at present in want of food, one third

only able to repay in harvest.

Hulf Barony of Tulla.—Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-two in absolute want of provis-ions and have no means of purchasing, of whom three thousand two hundred and thirteen would be able to repay something.

Burony of Ibrickane.—Five thousand with

any means whatever of purchasing food. This number will be considerably increased. Baronies of Corcomroe and Burren.—Ten thou-

sand; this number must increase as the season ad-

Clareabbey .- Eleven hundred and seventy nine

inhabitants have applied to the committee for assistance, many of whom are reduced to one meal a day for a considerable time.

In addition to the extracts above given, we have heard several instances of wretched families driven to the necessity of killing their only cow for food, from the cries of their staving children, and having no other means of appearing their hunger. The typhus fever, which is generally the companfamine, has made its appearance in several

parts of the country.

Efficient measures for their relief, had been adopted by the government and their wealthy follow citizens.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. Sarah Lee, wife of Mr. John aged 61; Mrs. Margaret Thomas, 55; sudden ly, Miss Susan, youngest daughter of Mr. Nathan iel Howe, 20; Mr. Lyman Wentworth, 30; Han nah Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. George C. Flinn, 6; Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, 37, wife of Hon. Lemuel S.; found drowned, Mr. Samuel Hubbard, formerly of Gloucester; Mr. Alfred Barrell of Hartland, Vt. 27; Sophia Cotton, only child of Mr. Isaac, and Mrs. Ann Jenney, 3; Madam Elizabeth

zabeth Amory, 32.
In Charlestown, Mrs. Hepsey Jeffers, 73.—In Salem, widow Mary Smith, 77: Miss Lydia King, 65.—In Chatham, Mrs. Mary Nickenson, wife of Mr. Caleb N. 46.—In Newton, Mr. Walter Ware, 46.
—In Newburyport, Mr. John Stone, 70.—In Napulation of the Calebase of the Charles of the Calebase of Shubael Barnard, 92.- In North ampton, Mr. Sylvanus Lyon, 74.—In New Marborough. Mr. John Watson, formerly of Berlin, Con. borough. Mr. John Watson, formerly of Berlin, Con.
—In Greenfield, Mrs. Anna Ames, 87.—In Gardner, Rev. Jonathan Osgood, 61.—In Berlin, Mrs.
Betsy Bowman, wife of Mr. Simeon B. 58.—In Lynn, Miss Lydia Mudge, 19.—In Gloucester, Mrs. Lydia Robinson, 73.—In Newburyport, Mr. Hugh Prichard, 74.—In Ipswich, Miss Mehitable Frisbie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Levi Frisbie, 30.—In Walpole N. H. Mrs. Abigail Holland, 73, wife of Dr. Abrabam Holland,—In Providence, R. I. Capt. Thomas Andrews, 50.—In Providence, R. I. Capt. Thomas Andrews, vidence, R. I. Capt. Thomas Andrews, 50 .- In Haverhill, Mrs. Ruth, wife of Mr. Samuel George, of East Parish; on the evening of the 12th inst. Mr. Benjamin Kimball, of Boxford, 36. While engaged in conversation, apparently in good health, he suddenly paused, fell and expired immediately!— In Bloomfield, Mr. Moses Manson, late of Boston 32, after an illness of 52 hours .- In Havana, or the 31st ult. Thomas Clement, Esq. 51, son of Capt. Thos. C. of Dorchester .- At sea, March 18, or board brig Clio, of Boston, Robert Walker, sea-man, 18.—In Greenfield, N. Y. Gen. Samuel Bai-ley, 61.—In Bellows Falls, Vt. Capt. Benjamin Williams, 72.—In Washington city, Rev. Jacob Hutton, 80, a native of England.—At Cape Coast Castle, (Africa) Mr. Isaac Blanchard, supercargo of brig Pedlar, of this port .- On the coast of Afri

ca, Capt. Zachariah French, 35, of Bristol, R. I. master of brig Charles of this port. In North Bridges ater, 14th inst. Mr. Ephraim

Noyes, aged 65. Died, at Weymouth, June 10, Mrs. Betsey B. Tyler, aged 32, consort of Rev. William Tyler Her funeral was attended on the 12th. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Thomas of Abington, from Job, ii. 10. Died, at Wilmington, Vt. April 16, Mrs. SALLY SMITH, wife of Rev. Marcus Smith, in the 27th year of age. For ten weeks before her death she complained much of the hidings of her Saviour's countenance. Once her husband was awaked at nidnight by her weeping, and enquiring the cause the replied, "I am not prepared to die; sin is not as odieus to me as formerly. I have alwayshad suspicions of the genuineness of my piety, and they Saturday night before she died till continue. about 11 o'cleck, she called Mrs. Alvard to he bedside & said, "I am sensible that my end draws nigh and will tell you what I wish you I say to of speech." (Her husband was absent preaching at Rensselaerville, N. Y. about 80 miles from Wil mington, Vt. where she died, expecting to return in a few weeks, and carry her to R.) "I wish you to tell my dear husband, I would not have him once regret that he went away and left me. It was my wish to have him go. I have had the kindest of friends and every thing done for me that was necessary. I wish him to dedicate our dear little babe to God. Tell him to be faithful in the discharge of every duty towards it & bring it up for God. O tell my dear husband to be faithful in the work to which he is called, in warning sinners to flee from the wrath to come; to watch over himself, & to be prudent at all times." She made a number of small bequests to those who had attended her in her sickness. On Sah bath, 14th of April, she had a very distressed turn, and when she came out of it, said, "I felt as the had been in the flames of hell. O (said she to Christians,) pray that God would have mercy on me." She sent for her babe and seemed unwilling to give him up. But at night her views were changed; and in the morning she said to Mrs. A. who came to her bedaide, "I am happy. O how beautiful is the face of the Saviour. I feel as though I had lain in a vision all night. She called for her babe and kissed it, and told its nurse she wished to retain him no longer; she had giv-

en him to Ged; she continued in this frame of mind until she died on Tuesday, the 16th. Her lungs were weak and labouring, and it was with difficulty she finished her addresses and exhorta-She uttered many short sentences with an emphasis which could be given by a dying person only. Sometimes she could be heard to say, " Is this death? I am much disappointed. Why was I made to hear thy voice and enter while there's room, when thousands make the wretched choice, and rather starve than come. But am I not de-ceived?" One said to her, "Jesus can make a dying bed, feel soft as downy pillows are." "Yes, she replied, "this bed feels soft as downy pillows I long to be gone. Tell my dear husband, that he has been one of the kindest of husbands, and I wish to see him for his sake, but don't wish to stay here

a minute longer. Tell him, it is a pleasant thing to die;" and then, without a struggle, she fell asleep with a smile on her countenance. Her end was peace. [Communicated. was peace.

CHEAP BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THIS day published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 2, Cornhill,

A Treatise on Self-Knowledge; showing the Nature and Benefit of that important Science, and the Way to attain it; intermixed with various Reflections. tions and Observations on Human Nature. By JOHN MASON, A. M. To which are now added, Questions adapted to the Work; for the use of Schools and Academics. Price 62 cts. bound, and 37 cts. in boards.

This standard little volume, comprehensive and judicious, in its plan and arrangement, approving itself to the judgement of the most mature age and understanding, and happily adapted to the best improvement of young persons, being now published in a cheap form, it is hoped that pious instructers of youth will avail themselves of the opportunity now presented, of introducing it into the Schools and Academies over which they preside. The Questions in this edition are well adapted to facilitate the study of the valuable science of Self Knowledge, and calculated to impress on the young mind those interesting sentiments with which the Treatise is so richly stored. June 15. This standard little volume, comprehensive and

Rev. Mr. Part, and Mr. Janowassay, Jewish converts, are on a tour to New-Ingland. Mr. F. preached at Providence, last Tuesday evening.

The Philadelphia papers mention that the Rev.

Mr. Summersed is on the recovery.

New Collection of Church Music. have this day published, the new collection of Masic, which has been for a considerable time past in preparation in this city, entitled-THE BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCI-

ETY COLLECTION Being a selection of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes—together with many beautiful extracts from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other eminent modern composers, ne-ver before published in this country: the whole harmonized for three and four voices, with a figur-

ed Base for the Organ or Piano Forte. Calculated for Public Worship or Private Devotion.

This selection has been made with great care, by the government of the Handel and Haydn Seciety, assisted by Mr. Lowell Mason, an eminent Professor of Savannah; and the whole has undergone the revision and correction of Dr. G. K. Jackson, by whom a figured base has been added for the Organ and Piano Forte.

The following notice here is deemed sufficient to establish the character of the work :

To the Trustees of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society. Borrow, Ocr. 57H, 1821. Gentlemen-I have been highly gratified in the xamination of the manuscript of the "Handel'& Haydn Society Collection of Church Music." The selection of tunes is judicious—It contains all the old approved English melodies that have long been in use in the church, together with many fine compositions from modern European auhors. The whole are harmonized with great accuracy, taste and judgment, according to the acknowledged principles of musical science—while a simplicity has been observed which renders their performance easy. I consider the book as a valuable acquisition to the church, as well as to every lover of devotional music. It is much the best book of the kind I have seen published in this country, and I do not besitate to give it my most decided approhation,

Very respectfully, Gentlemen, your obedient G. K. JACKSON. HAVING critically examined the manuscript opy of "THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC," I feel a plea-

sure in saying that the selection of tunes is not only judiciously made, but the parts are properly arranged—the Base is correctly figured, and in no instance are the laws of counterpoint and Thorough Base violated.

To all the lovers of sacred music, I cheerfully recommend it as a work in which taste, science and judgment are happily combined.

F. L. ABEL, Professor of Music, Sarannah. Price \$1 single-\$10 per dozen. Teachers and others are desired to call and examine the

The Evangelical Instructor; or VALUABLE Reading Book, designed for the use of Schools and Families; compiled by Rev. William Collier. This book is highly recommended by Drs. Miller, Romeyn, Griffin, and Baldwin, and many judicious instructors, who have made use of it in their schools.

Price, \$3, 25 per dozen, \$25 a hundred. Published and for sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, No. 75,

INCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53 Combill. have just published,
The BAPTIST CATECHISM; or, a brief intruction in the Principles of the Christian Relie

gion, with copious proofs from Scriptures.

This Catechism accords with the Confession of Faith, put forth by upwards of an hundred Congregations in Great Britain, July the 2d, 1689; adopted by the General Amazinties of Philadel-phia, Sept. the 22d, 1742; and now increased by Churches of the same Denomination in most of the United States.

The nymerous calls for the Catecham, which has long been out of print in this section of the country, and a persuasion that its merits give it a distinguished place among the excellent elementary works which have been written for children, have induced the publishers to issue a new en Sabbath Schools & Families .- Price, 6 cts, \$4 50 pr 100. 25

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."-Bacon

For sale, between 59 and 58 Cornhill, Boston, A PRACTICAL TREATISE, on Dyeing and Calico Printing, exhibiting the processes in the French, German, English, and American Practice of fixing Colours on Woolen, Cotton, Silk and Linen.-by T. Cooper, Esq. Professor of Chemistry in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. 1 vol. 8vo.—\$3.

Experimental Researches concerning the Phi-

losophy of Permanent Colors, and the best means of producing them by Dyeing, Calico Printing, &c. by E. Bancroft, M. D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Lendon, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of the State of Massachusetts Bay.—" Secon *hand copies (of the first edition of this work) when they could be procured, were currently sold for six times their original price.—Pref. John Rauch's Receipts on Dyeing of Cotton and

Woolen Goods, containing Correct and Exact Copies of all his best Receipts on Dyeing. There renains but a very few of these Receipts for salesome of which bave been sold for from five hundred to one thousand dollars, are now offered at

the reduced price of \$5.

Haigh's Dyer's Assistant, price 1 25.

Bentis's Dyer's Companion, 1 50. Together with a great variety of Books, valuable to Mechanics and Manufacturers.

Country Store Keepers, Libraties, &c. &c. furnished on very liberal terms, by R. P. & C. WIL-LIAMS—Boston. 6w 25 June 22. FARM-COUNTRY SEAT.

THE greater part of the Subscriber's Farm in Woburn: viz. about 54 acres of land, with all the buildings and fruit trees, is yet for sale. It is situated about three eighths of a mile from the Congregational Meeting-house, on the road leading to Lexington and Concord. The land is in a high state of cultivation; and the buildings are convenient and in excellent repair. The whole is watered by a never failing stream, which renders the place remarkably capable of embellishment. A floom and wheel are built sufficient to throw water and make fountains play in any part of the house or yards, or to carry light machinery. The place affords an eligible situation for a corx-TRY SEAT, or for a medianic desiring a small water power, or for a PARMER wishing to raise vegeand fruit for market. It is well known, whole, with the standing crops, may be had for \$4000, half cash, remainder on a liberal credit.— A faithful hired man, who is well acquainted with the place, may probably be engaged for the re-mainder of the season; and the stock and tools may be purchased on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH CRICKERING.

NOTICE is hereby, given, that the sub-NOTICE is hereby, given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Frecutriz of the last Will of Charles bronz, late of Milton, is the County of Norfolk, trader, decement, and he stakes upon herself that trust, by giving honds as the law directs; and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said decement, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

Ecnics Spore, Ecceutriz.

Milton June 22, 1892.

Milton June 22, 1822.

New-York, June 10 .- The following is a post-

Written at sea in a storm, by a young man who had entered the cabin of the ressel, as he believed for the last time.

Oh, thou Supreme who rul'st the waves,
The heavens, earth, and air;
In mercy deign our lives to save,
And hear our humble prayer.

Oh! bid the raging sea be still,
The angry winds control,
They blow subservient to thy will,
But fright each timid soul.

Our vessel, broke by swelling tide.
Threats all a wat'ry grave;
And human aid we set aside,
For thou alone canst save.

Then hear us thou most mighty God,
On thee we loudly call;
Let not thy wise rebuking rod,
Too heavy on us fall.
But if the unerring fiat's gone,

That we must perish here;

Prepare a haven near thy throne,
Where we no more shall fear.
We ask these blessings in His name
Who by thee sits enthroned;
Who meekly bore the greatest shame,
And for our sins atoned.

MISCELLANY. UNITARIAN INDIFFERENCE TO TRUTH.

The vital importance of TRUTH, and the duty of loving, seeking and maintaining it, are laid down in Scripture with a degree of plainness and force, truly impressive. Great stress is laid on receiving the truth in the love of it; on being established in the truth; on walking in the truth; on being sanctified through the truth; and on con-

lished in the truth; on walking in the truth; on being sanctified through the truth; and on contending earnestly for the faith once delivered to the sainls. We are solemnly warned against believing every spirit; we are commanded to try the spirits whether they are of Gad; to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good. And with the language of the Bible, the spirit of the pious has, in all ages, most strikingly agreed. This appeared eminently in the primitive church, in which truth seems to have been prized and defended with pe-culiar affection; and all who opposed any of its essential portions, as you have seen in a former letter, to have been excluded from the body of believers, as unworthy of the Christian name. The same thing is observable in the history of all the Witnesses for the truth, from the rise of the Papacy till the Reformation. That which distinguished them, was their earnestly contending for the essential articles of the Christian faith, and separating themselves from all hereticks. For the same great truths, all the Reformers contended. both in their writings and preaching, and some of them laid down their lives. And perhaps there is no point concerning which the Orthodox of the present day, differ more remarkably from Unitaririans, than in maintaining the great importance of certain doctrines, and contending for them as fundamental. This is not denied by Unitarians themselves; but is, on the contrary, continually bro't forward by them, as matter of reproach against the Orthodox. With the charge, as such, I have nothing to do at present. My sole concern is with the acknowledged fact, as a fact that has been most remarkably connected with Orthodoxy in all ages. And I maintain that it is natural, reasona-ble, scriptural, and just such a fact as might be

and error, and that they can never coalesce.

Now my objection to Unitarianism is, that it is generally found connected with a spirit directly the reverse of this; with a marked indifference to truth; not only with a singular unwillingness to say much about the articles of its own creed in dotail, but also with quite as singular a disposition to underrate the importance of any truth, and to be on friendly terms with the advocates of ALL CREEDS. EXCEPT THE ORTHODOX.

expected to result from the conviction, that there

is an essential and eternal difference between truth

To believe in the INNOCENCE OF ERROR, and even of fundamental error, is what I call INDIF-PERENCE TO TRUTH. And if this be not one of the most striking features of Unitarianism, at any rate, of the Unitarianism which is most prevalent in our try, I am egregiously deceived. What would be admitted as proof of such a belief, before any enlightened and impartial tribunal? If persons calling themselves Unitarians differ essentially from each other, without any bar to constant religious intercourse : if some of them consider Chrlst as possessing a real, though derived Divinity others as the most exalted of all creatures; and a third class as a mere man: if some of them think he ought to be worshipped, and others that all worship directed to him is gross idolatry: if some of them believe that Christ really made, in some sense, atoxement for sin, and that this atonement is the foundation of all Christian hope; while others regard the doctrine of atonement, in any sense, as a mere corruption of Christianity, which deserves nothing better than ridicule, or abhorrence : if these men, notwithstanding all these diversities of opinion, still call each other brethren of the same denomination; worship and commu together without difficulty; mutually praise and recommend each other's books & preaching : more especially if all these different parties profess to be ready to worship and hold communion with the Orthodox, while they, at the same time, acknowledge that they cannot help considering them as blasphe mers and idolaters :- Would this be manifesting indifference to truth, or would it not? Surely the answer is not difficult.

Let us see, then, what are the facts. Dr. Sam wel Clarke, was a high Arian, or Semi-Arian. He professed to believe in the Divinity of Christ, in a derived and qualified sense. Dr. Price was an Arian, of the common stamp, who taught that Christ was the most exalted of all creatures. Sosinus made a still lower estimate of the character of the Saviour: he supposed him to have been a mere man, but miraculously conceived, and taken up into heaven, to be instructed in the divine will; and that, being endowed with special authority and dignity, he ought to be worshipped. Dr. Priestley, as you have seen, went lower still. He supposed that Christ was a mere man, born like other men, and like other men fallible and peccable. With Dr. Pricetly, Mr. Belcham substantially agrees. Mr. Channing of Boston, is said to be an Arian; yet he says, that he con ders it as "no crime to believe with Mr. Bel-shown;" that is, to consider Christ as a mere falli-ble and peccable man.* And Professor Stuart, of Andover, tells us that, if he is correctly informed, "there are scarcely any of the younger prea-chers of Unitarian sentiments, in New-England, who are not simple Humanilarians;" in other words, who do not in the main agree with Dr. Priestley and Mr. Relsham. Yet, when you come to hear Unitarians of these different classes speak of each other, it is in terms which indicate all that degree of harmony which is necessary to ecclesi-astical communion. They slaim each other as brethren. They make a common cause when at-facked. They recommend each other's writings; not, indeed, always, with an explicit declaration that they approve of every thing in them; but in a way which an Orthodox man would be shocked at doing, concerning any books of which he did not in substance, approve. When the lowest Huma-nitarian attempts to make a list of those distin-guished men from whose character he hopes to derive countenance, he confidently quotes Arians & even Semi-Arians as on Hrs side. And when the highest Semi-Arian makes out a correspon he quotes without scruple, the most lax Priestley-an, or Belshamite, as his Ustrantan enornes!

. See his Letter to Mr. Thacher. † Letters to Mr. Channing, p. 152.

Can men who act thus, reasonably complain, if a discerning public consider them as ALL ALUE, and as having no attachment whatever to truth?

[Miller's Letters.]

JUVENILE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

[The Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopul Church, was held in the Church in John-street, New-York, on Monday evening, June 3.—From the account of the proceedings of this meeting, we extract the following:]—

On motion of WASHINGTON COCKLE, a lad 11 years of age, seconded by the Rev. John Summer-FIELD, Resolved, that the cordial thanks of this Society be given to the Auxiliary and Branch Societies, for their activity and influence to increase

the funds of this Institution.

The gentlemen who moved and seconded the resolutions, favored the meeting with appropriate and eloquent addresses. We believe no one was more interesting than that delivered by master Washington Cockle, which was in substance as follows:—

"I stand here, Sir, on the behalf of a great many shildren of New-York, such as I am, to presen you with a token of our love to the cause of Missions; the sum that I present you with, is 410 dollars; and, while I feel more pleasure than I can express in being able on their behalf to bring this sum to the help of the Lord against the mighty, l regret one thing very much, that it is not a great deal more. This sum, Sir, is the amount of our little collections taken up once a month at the sermons which have been preached to us, children; and had those sermons produced no other result, I hope I may say they have not been in vain : but Sir, this is a very small part of their benefits; they have not only collected from us these little sav ings, in the offering up of which, we sincerely feel it is more blessed to give than to receive; but we have received a treasure through them, which is more valuable than all the money we could collect —wisdom, heavenly wisdom, on those things which regard our everlasting happiness; and so highly do we prize this, that in the language o ne of our own little hymns, we often sing,

Wisdom divine! who knows the price Of Wisdom's costly merchandize? Wisdom to silver we prefer, And gold is dross compar'd with her! Happy the child who Wisdom gains! Thrice happy, who his guest retains! He owns, and shall forever own,

Wisdom and Christ, and Heaven, are one; We should be very happy, Sir, to be received by you as an Auxiliary to this Furent Society. This favor we request of you this evening; it will animate us afresh with vigor and activity to presecute

this good work during the year which is to come.

"You will know very well what to do with our money; but as are are children it would be pleasing to us if the sums we collect were employed in educating children among the Indians. If this is permitted us, we shall be delighted; and in the result of it, commence a correspondence with the school now established among the Wyandott Indians, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Finley, of whom we have heard so much this evening in the report; that so we may learn the progress they are making, and be the more encouraged to persevere, as good children ought to do.

"It is very pleasing, Sir, to us, to know that our exertions in this good work, cause great delight to our dear parents, from, whom we receive from time to time the little sums which have produced this amount. We found that they always gave them cheerfully; and we believe that according as we profit by the things we hear in the children's sermons, they will increase our little allowances. We have, therefore determined, that by the blessing of God, we will so strive to love and please them, as to cause them to rejoice evermore on our behalf. But, Sir, there is another thought upon my mind; and that is, that our parents will not be with us in this world forever: these hands will full soon be employed in closing their eyes for the long-long sleep of death; we have, therefore, begun to make God our father, and our friend in the days of our youth; for he hath said, " will never leave thee nor forsake thee," have also reflected that though we ourselves are very young, we are born to die; we feel, therefore, anxious to serve our generation also, while we work the works of him that sent us while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work. We humbly trust, therefore, that the lover of little children will perfect praise out of our mouths, though but the mouths of babes and sucklings, ordain strength out of our hands towards this good work; and at last, having served him faithfully all the days of our lives, bring us to meet our kind parents, and you, Sir, and the dear Missionaries, and all this Congregation in his residence above, "the place of angels and of God?"

"I now move, Sir, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the various Auxiliary Societies which have lent their aid to forward the objects of this Institution."

Nearly at the close of the meeting, a child about five years of age, brought forward a little box in which were nearly 200 cents, saved by the little fellow for Missionary purposes. This circumstance, was highly gratifying to the managers, although it was unknown to any of the Board, until the child came forward.

We were highly pleased with the exercises of the evening, and we believe, the audience which crowded the Church to overflowing, left it fully convinced of the importance of the Missionary cause.

[N. Y. Spectator.

From the Southern Intelligencer. ELIZA'S LETTERS.—NO. 111.

You see, my dear Louisa, that almost every day brings a new opportunity for doing good. I find now enough to do, where I once thought nothing could be done.—All we want is but a heart to be active and ways and means are easily disco-

This plan of educating heathen children meets with daily encouragement and is probably the one that will spread the Gospel among the heathen. They must have preachers in their own kindred and tongue. Besides the long continued habits of the heathen cannot be easily overcome. It is with the young that our Missionaries can hope to be extensively useful by training them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The time is coming when the knowledge of God will cover the earth, & the Gospel of Christ be preached to every creature. That period is rapidly approaching, and how great should we esteem the privilege, to be in any way whatever a co-worker with God.

O Louisa, let us remember, that our time is short, and whatever our hands find to do, let us do it with all our might.

DUELLING.

[The following articles exhibit, in a striking light, the folly and madnets of modern duellists:]

round for a letter received in this city this morning from Augusta, Geo. dated May 30.

"Day before yesterday in the morning a duel was fought on the opposite side of the river, in S. Carolina, between two young men from Milledgeville, Lawyers by profession, by the names of Hepburn and Howard, the former of which fell mortally wounded & expired the next morning—he was shot through the abdomen. The cause of the duel originated from some disrespect or insult from Howard towards a young lady at a public ball; which was nothing more than refusing to give or withdraw his hand from the lady in performing some part of a colillion, where it was necessary their hands should be connected, which Howard asserts was in retaliation for the same insult put on him by the lady in the same way a few moments previous. The lady being a partner to Hepburn, he resented the supposed insult, challenged Howard, fought, and fell !"

From the Charleston, (S. C.) Intelligencer, May 25. Last Saturday morning I called on a friend who resides in —— street, and met with a young Lady with whom I entered quickly into interesting - street, and met with a young conversation. We were speaking of our friends
—I saw the tear suddenly start in her eye as she spoke of one whom she had lost in a duel! It was her brother. The young man succeeded in concealing his intentions from his relatives until it was too late to interpose a check to the fatal meeting, He had a mother. She doated on him. From this mother he was most anxious to conceal his designs. She heard what her son was going to do, but not till it was too late to rescue her darling from the faugs of the murderer. He had received his death shot-and all the worst apprehensions of his mother were realized, when she saw her boy, only nineteen years of age, brought home, pale, bleeding, and just sinking in the cold embrace of death! It was too much for her. The dreadful shock hurled her reason from its throne, and she went mournfully about, pensively asking, "where's my son-where's my son?"

For the Boston Recorder.

For the Boston Recorder.

Receipts at the Treasury of the Theological Seminary, at Bangor, Me. from March 9, to June 9, 1822.

PAYMENTS ON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Guildhall, Vt., I. Cushman, \$1, D. Dennison, 4, E. Dennison, 2, Eliza Tileston, 2, \$9 00
Lunenburgh, Levi Barnard 1, Subscribers names not returned, 7,
Lancaster, N. H. Subscribers, names not returned, 12 00
Dalton, O. P. Brooks, 1, D. Blake, 3, 4 00
Gilead, Me. Sub's, names not returned, 12 13
Norway, Olive Wilkins, 1 00
Warren, James Starret, 1 00

Bluehill, Seth Hewins, 3 60
Winthrop, D. Campbell 25, D. Howard 1 50, 26 50
Monmouth, Nehemiah Pierce, 4 50
Brookville, Thomas Wasson, 1 00
Waldoboro', Samuel Morse, 100 00
Bangor, G. W. Brown 15 90, Benj. Garland 10, John Reynolds 7, 32 90

Eastport, Ezekiel Prince,
Bethel, T. Carter 4, J. Merrill 2, R. Brown
1, J. Walker, Jr. 1, J. Burbank 2, Amos
Gage 1, J. Grover 2, T. Chapman 2,
Person unknown 75 conts,
Bridgton, A. Beeman, Jr. 1, Betsey Perley

1, S. Farnsworth 1,
Waterford, L. Gage 2, T. Haskins 1,
DONATIONS.

Thomaston, Fem. Benevolent Society 3 70,
Monthty Concert by females 2 37,
Orono, A female,
Prospect, Persons unk. by Rev.Mr.Lawton,

Prospect, Persons unk. by Rev.Mr.Lawton,
Bucksport, A lady,
Sumner, Nathan Conant,
Union, Abigail Hills,
Bridgton, Rev. N. Church 1, Mr. Barnard
1, Wid. Peabody 25 cts. Dea. Peabody 1, 3 25

Waterford, J. Wright 25 cts. J. Farrer 1, 1 25
Hiram, B. Barker 1, T. Spring & wife 58 cts. 1 58
Standish, A friend, 1 00
Brownfield, John Stickney, 1 00
Lemington, Jonathan Boothby, 2 00
Salem, A young man, by Rev. B. Emerson, 40 00
Boston, A Widow and her Son, saved by re-

fraining from use of butter,
Rutland, Vt. Persons unknown,
Norwich, do. do.
Ferson unknown, by Rev. K. Bayley,
Proceeds of Almanacs sold by Mr. Bryant,
Castine, from Homes & Homer, Boston,
Avails of a small piece of land cultivated
by John Thurston, Sedgwick,

One half avails of a piece of land cultivated by Rev. D. Sutherland, Eath, N. H. 700 Avails of a piece of land cultivated by Mary Richardson, Baldwin, 150 Charity Box at Esq. Pierce's, Baldwin, 657 do. at Monthly Concert, Fryeburgh, 513

by Rev. I. Williams.

In Baldwin, taken by Rev. J. Hilliard,
In Fryeburgh, do.

Remittance from Rev. J. Sewall, who is still absent on an agency,

DONATIONS DESIDE CASH.

C. Murdock, Norwich, Vt., 365 acres of land.—
Homes & Homer, Boston, books amounting to \$40.
—Sproat & Co. Fair Haven, Vt., paper \$2.—Wm.
Sylvester, Norridgewock, 2 pair boots.—John Loring, Norridgewock, 2 pr. boots.—Ladies in Prospect, 15 yards fulled cloth.—In Farmington, 4 pair socks.—In Bridgton, 15 pr. socks, 2 sheets and 1 straw hat.—In Bath, 3 yds. broadcloth, 2 pr. stockings, 1 pair mittens, 1 Vest pattern, 2 vests and 2 shirts.—In Alna, 2 shirts.—In Thomaston, 4 pair socks.—In Norridgewock, 3 pair socks.

DANIEL PIKE, Treasurer.

Bangor, June 10, 1822.

A student in the Seminary at Bangor, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of \$14 from persons in

Theological Seminary at Bangor, Me..

Those persons who wish to make remittances for the support of this Institution, are informed that any thing which may be lodged with Mr. NATHANIEL WILLIS, at the Recorder Office, Boston, will be forwarded immediately.

Daniel Pike, Treasurer.

Bangor, June 10, 1822.

Thomaston, and \$9 from persons in Bath.

JUVENILE OBITUARY.

For the Boston Recorder,

Died, at Williston, Vt., LORRASO CHAPIR, youngest son of Deacon Rufus Chapin, aged eight years. Lorenzo was uncommonly forward of his age, and possessed a remarkably amiable disposition. He always withdrew from the society of his mates who were turbulent and quarrelsome, and attached himself to those only, who were disposed for peace and harmony. As a scholar, he always ranked among the first at school. Possessed of so many excellent qualities, he engaged the warmest affection of all who knew him, and bid fair to bless his paients, by a life of eminent usefulness. But God, who does all things right, saw fit to tear from them the object of their tenderest affections and blight their fondest hopes, by early removing him to another, and, we trust, a better world. After languishing eleven weeks on a bed of distressing sickness, which he endured with that fortitude and patience, which would do honour to an experienced Christian, he says one night, "Mamma, I believe I am struck with death." "I

do not wish to go yet, I wish to stay one year longer," and repeated most carnest cries, that he might stay one year longer. On being told to look to God for mercy, he folded his hands, and repeated most of the Lord's prayer, and sunk away exhausted. Having recovered himself a little, he cried repeatedly "O Lord Jesus! have mercy on my soul." "O Lord Jesus! have mercy on my soul." "O Lord Jesus! have mercy on my soul." His agony of mind was infense. He continued in this disfressing situation for a few moments, when, on a sudden, hope beamed on his countenance, and joy sparkled in his eyes. All was serene and quiet. It was the calm serenity of a summer's morn, after a stormy and tempestrous night. His whole soul seemed to be filled, with love to God, and all mankind. His angelic countenance was expressive of the bighest joy, and, with a soft and sweet tone of voice, he exclaimed, "Now I wish to stay no longer." "I wish to go away with that angel, to Christ, to worship God with the four and twenty elders." Again, after a severe struggle, he said, "It will soon be over, I shall soon be carried to Heaven." All present were astonished at this display of Divine Grace, in a child so young. From various expressions of his, it was confidently believed, by those present, that he had a spiritual descernment of some heavenly messenger, whose office was to conduct his departing spirit to Heaven. After saying many things expressive of great spiritual light and joy, he called his parents, brothers and sister, and all present, to his bed side, and, embracing them separately, most tenderly warned them to prepare to meet with him, at the judgment seat of Christ. It was a most affecting sight, to see this little child clinging his cold arms about their necks, and, in the agonies of death, with love glowing in his countenance, and eyes filled with tears, earnestly repeating, "Prepare to meet at the judgment seat of Christ." On being asked, by those around him what he would have them tell his mates from him, he said, "Tell them all

It ought to be remembered, that this child was early consecrated to God in baptism, and given up in faith to that Redeemer who has said concerning such, when brought to him, "suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Let parents, as they love the souls of their children, be encouraged to consecrate them, in faith, to their covenant God.

mortal day.

My dear young friends, remember Lorenzo. A few months ago he was, like you, sprightly and gay; and his countenance bloomed with health. But alas! he is gone; which of you must follow him next, God only knows. Agreeable to his wish, I now repeat his last request, which I intreat you to receive as his dying admonition; "Prepare to meet with me, at the judgment seat of Christ."

INCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill,
Boston, have for sale,
Mather's Magnalia; or, the Ecclesiastical History of New-England, from its first planting, in the year 1620, to the year 1698, \$6 00; Essays to do good, addressed to all Christians, whether in public or private stations. By Cotton Mather, 75 cts.; An Abridgement of Henry on Prayer, 50 cents; Watts' Guide to Prayer, 75 cts.; Allison on Taste, \$2 50; Silliman's Travels in Europe, S volumes, \$4 50; Ingersol's Grammar, New Edition, 75 cts.

BAXTER'S CALL.

P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill Square,
have for sale a good & neat Edition of "Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, to turn and live."
A liberal Discount will be made to those who buy
for distribution.

"I have thought," said the late Rev. Dr. Worcester, in a letter to the Author, "that Mr. Judson's Sermon ought to be answered, not so much on account of its intrinsic force, as for the extraneous circumstances, which serve to give it a currency and influence to which it is not justly entitled."—"Mr. Pond's Treatise on Baptism in answer to Mr. Judson's famous Sermon has been received. The Treatisel have read with care, and it has afforded me pleasure. I consider it an excellent work, a triumphant refutation of Mr. Judson's scheme, and well calculated to be useful." Rev. Wm. Neikl, Philadelphia.—"Taking your Book as a whole, I consider it as the best thing upon the subject for the use of common people."—Rev. Jos. Emerson, Byfield.

A great variety of Theological Books, many of which are in no other store in town.—Public and Private Libraries, and Academies, Traders, &c. furnished on very liberal terms.

For sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill Square.

SARATOGA WATER.

ACOB PEABODY, & CO. No. 12, Kilby-st. have just received from the Saratoga Springs, 92 Boxes Congress Water carefully put up by the Rev. Durius O. Griswold, resident at that place—by a number of years experience this Water is found to produce the same beneficial effect when well bottled, as when taken directly from the Springs; those who wish to save the trouble and expense of riding to the Spring, are requested to send their orders to No. 12, Kilby-st. June 15.

JEREMIAH FITCH & CO.

No 7, Market-street—Up stairs,

WOULD inform their friends and customers that they have relinquished their retail business, and let their lower store, No, 5, to Lincoln & Dana, and continue the wholesale business as usual in their Chambers, No. 7, over their former store No. 5, Market-street, where they have for

usual in their Chambers, No. 7, over their former store No. 5, Market-street, where they have for sale by the bale, case or piece.

100 packages fresh Woolen, Cotton, Linen and Siik GOODS, received this Spring by the different ships from London and Liverpool—the greater part of which were bought for cash, and were particularly selected for Country trade, and will be sold at a small advance, either for cash or approved credit.

2m. June 1.

GIPSIES AND LEGHORN BONNETS.

CLEVELAND & DANE, No.43, Market-Street,
have just opened, 1 case containing Ladies'
Gipsey Hats and Leghorn Bonnets, of a superior
quality.—On hand, a complete assortment of plaid
and striped Florences—Merino Shawls, long and
aquare—raw Silk do.—Muslin Mantles—Gause
Hdkfs.—Zephyrs—Muslin Robes, &c. June 15.

FRENCH PLAID SILKS.

CLEVELAND & DANE.

No. 43, MARKET STREET,

Have opened—1 case PLAID MARCALINE.

SILKS, of a superior quality and beautiful patterns.

June 8.

IMITATION SHELL COMBS.

THOMAS A. DAVIS, No 2, (Corner,) Market Row, fronting the Market, has just received direct from the manufactory 200 Dozen IMITATION TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.—Also, 80 Doz: elegant patterns of TORTOISE SHELL Do. (C) Country Traders, and those wanting this article by the dozen, will always find the best assortment, and on the most reasonable terms.

May 18.

ON TEACHING.

JUST published, and for sale by LINCOL
EDMANDS, No. 53, Combill, Remarks
the Art of Teaching and Learning; despet
these who give and those who receive mane
and for him who reads for his own private h
ledge and instruction. By a Gentleman ha
at the city of Washington. Price 25 Gentle,
June 8.

JOHN B. JONES.

No. 37, Market has
cury, (in addition to his assortment recess.

cury, (in addition to his assortment recent ported) his Spring Supply, direct from the but kers. Comprising—
Rich, silver-mounted cut glass Liquor Su Castors and Fpurgnes,
Elegant silver mounted Branches,
Table and Chamber Candlesticks—Lam,
Snuffers and Trays—Smelling Bottles,
Bottle Stands—Figg Frames—Knife Reds,
Toast Racks—Fish and Butter Kniver,
Soup Ladles and Spoons—Sallad Lisher,
Coffee and Tea Urns—Coffee and Tea Sm.
Mustard Pots—Cans and Cups,
Bread, Cake and Fruit Easkets,
Large and Small Waiters,
Plated and Bronzed Astral Moon Lamp,
Side Lamps—Tea Trays,
Plated and Brittannia Church Furnitus

Side Lamps and Mantle Lustres,
Hang Lamps—Tea Trays,
Plated and Brittannia Church Furniture,
Brittannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Cut Glass Salts—Fgg and Mustard Space,
Ladies' Work Boxes—Jet Sets,
Gold, jet, paste and brilliant Jewelry,
Imitation Pearl Necklaces and Far Ring,
Steel Waist Buckles—Hooks and Eyes,
Rich Waist Claps—elegant Indispensable,
Purses—Buckles—Amulets,
Elegant emboss'd gold Lockets and a
Broaches—Gold Seals and Keys,
Gilt Watch Seals, Keys and Trinkets,
Watch Glasses and Materials.

Watch Glasses and Materials.

(Contlemen's best quality Gold and a Watches, made to order—low priced do.—l. Ribbons—Fancy Goods, &c.

*With a complete assertment of MILIT EQUIPMENTS, all of which are offered, by a sale or retail, on the most favorable terms for

HARD WARE AND CUTLER!

PAYSON & NURSE, No. 3, Unional
Have received by the late arrivals for
verpool, an extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cuttery,—viz.:

Table and Dessert Knives—Pen, Pockitwo bladed do.—Razors—Scissors—Horses Sheep Shears—Cam's Cast Steel Chineis-6, ges and Plane Irons—Spoke Shaves—Ban Knives—Hemming & Sons' superfine whited and silver eyed Needles—Brass and Iron (as sticks—Snuffers and Trays—Gift and Mid and vest Buttons—Pearl and Glass do.—Rid Screw Augers—Nail and Spike Gimblets—I man and Cast Steel—Hand, Iron and Brasis Webb, Compass, Frame, Fret and Bow St. Scotch, spring mortice and Knob Locks—I Trunk, Pad and Till Locks—Bright and Mid Latches—Patent Butt Hinges—Wood Sons square Head do—plated and tinned Iron In and Tea Spoons—Commode Knobs—Brassis and Paw Castors—Brass Nails—Glass Fape.

Also—CUSHMAN'S TRUNNEL AUGIN John Barber's "Old English" Razors—a sail voice of RODGERS' PATENT PENKING English fine drawn Nails, 6d to 20d—Brasis fine draw

Also—CUSHMAN'S TRUNNEL AUGH
John Barber's "Old English" Razors—a sul
voice of RODGERS' PATENT PENKME
English fine drawn Nails, 6d to 20d—Brasi
tles—Sheet Lead, 3, 3 1-2 and 4lb.—Horsvels—Scythes—Cut Nails—Spikes and Bra
Block Tim and Brittannia Tea Pots—Bras
Cords & Lines of all kinds, &c. which will be
very low, for cash or approved credit. If My

City Furniture Warehouse.

JUST opened a large Ware House is in
where is en hand & will be constantly spi
with rich, elegant, ornamental & useful in
hold Furniture, and will be disposed of ones

hold Furniture, and will be disposed of onest terms as at any other establishment of the hid the City, consisting of rich Mahogany Sidebi do. Secretaries : do. large and elegant, strit eliptic front Bureaus, with carved pillars; delician and other Card Tables; do. Grecian and other Dining and Breakfast Tables, vits without Castors: Ladies without Bags; Wash and Light Stands; Port Writing Desks ; Grecian Corches; Sofas and fa Bedsteads; Easy Chairs; Night Cabindi good assortment of Gilt frame Looking flux Live geese and common Feather Beds; a guilt riety of fancy and other Chairs, Philadehhia New-York patterns; high back tocking and ing do; Mahogany and stained high post, and French carved Bedsteads: together general assortment of common and low prices niture, where purchasers are respectfully in to call and examine for themselves, and every favour will be received with gratitude. N. B .- Furniture sent by a careful manks part of the city free of expense.

MUSIC TUITION AND BOARD.

MR. S. P. TAYLOR, Professor and Ted

of Music, and Organist at the West Car

respectfully tenders his Professional Services

Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, in teacher

Pianoforte, Organ and Singing. Application

made at Mr. Samuel H. Parker's Bock-Ston,

12, Comhill, or at his house in Leverethar

Green-street, West Boston, where a few youd

dies can be accommodated with Board, usin

the use of his Pianoforte.

NOTICE is hereby given that the substance has been duly appointed Administrative the estate of William Wild late of Brains, the county of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, sit taken upon herself that trust, by giving has the law directs. And all persons having one upon the Estate of said deceased, are required exhibit the same, and all persons indebted a said Estate, are called upon to make parmil June 8.

RACHEL WILD, don't

NOTICE is hereby given, that the submit has been duly appointed Administrative the estate of Timorny Sloan, late of Radio in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, deceasel, has taken upon himself that trust by giving has the law directs, & all persons having description to exhibit the same—and all persons indebit the said estate, are called upon to make part to Isaac Sloan, Administrative, Randolph, Jame 10, 1822. 3w 24

Randolph, June 10, 1822. 3w 24

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subsite the estate of Roment Hayden, late of Brain in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, decease has taken upon himself that trust, by giving has the law directs. And all persons having mands upon the estate of the said decease, required to embidit the same; and all persons debted to the said estate, are called upon to added to the said estate, are called upon to Braintree, May 30, 1822. 3w 34

THE THEOLOGICAL WORKS of Res.

MUEL SHAW, (referred to in the Regular the 25th of May.) for sale at the Bookston William B. Towle, No. 45, Cornhill.

WANTED,

A N Apprentice in the Apply at No. 48, Cornell.

A Sober, capable Man Servant is wanted, in the usual work in a family. None and ply without good recommendations. June is the Recorder-Office.

WANTED—A BOY, about 14 years of the to attend a Paper-Hanging and Upholds.

Store. Apply at No. 68, Combili.